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VOL. XXIII NO. 181 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Rajendra Prasad To Summon A. I. C. C.

Battle Over Question Of Offices

WARDHA ANNOUNCEMENT TO-DAY

Cabinet Committees For Labour And Peasantry

WARDHAGANJ, July 30.

The Working Committee adjourned at 10 p.m. without arriving at any decision on the subject of acceptance of offices by Congressmen.

The delay to reach a decision is explained by the fact that fullest opportunity is being given to every member to express his individual views, as well as the Provincial Congress Committees' opinions on the subject.

It is hoped that by 10 to-morrow morning, an official pronouncement would be made.—United Press.

BATTLE RAGES OVER OFFICES

All For Wrecking New Constitution

WARDHAGANJ, July 30.

"We have taken up the crucial question of acceptance of offices under the New Constitution, and we have discussed it for three hours", said Acharya Kripalani on emerging from the Working Committee meeting at 6 p.m.

Beyond this cryptic remark, the General Secretary refused to say anything of the trend of discussion.

It appears that the President has issued strict injunctions to members of the Committee and other invitees not to disclose the nature of the discussions.

From the few details available, however, it appears that discussion of the subject was initiated by the President who read out the item from the agenda and confined himself to expressing the view that the question was a very important one, and, therefore, deserved dispassionate handling.

The President is then understood to have invited the views of the various members present.

In the general discussion that followed, those in favour of acceptance of office and others who held the opposite view set forth their respective viewpoints and arguments.

Mr. Satyamurti seems to have been almost the first speaker on behalf of those who favoured acceptance of offices, and is understood to have made out a strong case.

Sardar Sardul Singh and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon put forward the case of the no-changers. Both sides were agreed upon the policy to be pursued, namely, wrecking the coming constitution, but advocated diametrically opposite courses of action to achieve this common objective.

The Committee had not concluded discussion, on the subject, when it adjourned till 8 p.m. when discussion will be resumed. —A.P.

A. I. C. C. TO MEET

President To Consult Cabinet

WARDHAGANJ, July 30.

The Associated Pres understands that the Congress President has received a requisition signed by sixteen members of the All-India Congress Committee to convene a special meeting of the A. I. C. C. to consider Mr. Amritlal Seth's resolution on Mr. Bulabhai Desai's Mysore speech.

In this connection the President told the Associated Press representative that even without the requisition, he was contemplating the calling of a meeting of the A. I. C. C., but he had not yet decided upon the time and place. The meeting would have to be called either before the Assembly session in September or after it as there are many Congress members of the Assembly who are also members of the All-India Congress Committee.

The President said that in view of th erequisition, he would place the matter before the Working Committee and communicate ots decision to the press to-morrow.—A. P.

DISTRIBUTION OF DETENU FUND

Congress Cabinet Decision

WARDHA, July 30.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Congress Working Committee this afternoon:—

(1) With regard to the fund raised for the relief of the families of the detenus, it is resolved that Sjt. Surendra Moitra be authorised to make inquiries and recommendations in consultation with any other person he considers necessary. The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee is authorised to make payments in accordance with such recommendations from the fund collected for the purpose.

CONTACT WITH PEASANTRY AND LABOUR

(2) Resolved that a Sub-Committee consisting of Sjt. Rajendra Prasad, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel with Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon as the convenor be appointed to keep in touch with the problems affecting the peasantry of the country and from time to time to report and advise the Working Committee thereon.

(3) Resolved that a Sub-Committee consisting of Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Shankerlal Banker be appointed with Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram as the convenor to keep in touch with the problems affecting industrial labour and from time to time to report and to advise the Working Committee thereon.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

With regard to the Central Calcutta Congress Committee dispute, the Congress Working Committee decided that the Committee set up under Sjt. M. S. Aney's Award should continue to function till a fresh election took place under the constitution.

As regards the disputes between Congressmen in the Central Provinces (Hindi), the Working Committee resolved that the objections to the election of Jubbulpore Town Congress were in-

(Continued on page 10.)

MYSORE MINERS DOWN TOOLS

3000 Men Protest Against Introduction Of New Bonus Rules

MADRAS, July 30.

A Champion Reefs correspondent wires to-day that about 3,000 underground workers employed in the Mysore mine, Marikuppam, downed tools to-day protesting against the introduction of new bonus rules. The strikers are stated to have enlisted the sympathy of many unemployed and to have adopted a defiant attitude. It is reported that the panchavat court has been set fire to. The authorities have advised the strikers to return to work and represent their grievances in a constitutional way. But the advice has gone unheeded. No trouble is apprehended in the neighbouring mines at present.—A. P.

LATEST FROM WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, July 30.

"Our discussions are still in a nebulous state and I am sorry I can't tell you anything definite yet," remarked a prominent Congress leader from the South while coming out of the meeting at half past ten.

The General Secretary informed the group of waiting journalists that the Committee held further discussion on the question of acceptance of offices, but had not reached a conclusion. He hoped to issue a statement at 11 to-morrow setting forth the Committee's decision. It is understood that the Committee after general discussion drafted a resolution which will be finally touched up at its to-morrow's meeting.

Asked if his view-point favouring the acceptance of offices was gaining ground, a Congress leader remarked: "It is too early to say anythiang". He, however, pointed out that whatever decision, the Committee ultimately reaches to-morrow will only be in the nature of a recommendation to the All-India Congress Committee. There is a general feeling that the Committee will decide to call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at an early date and finally decide the issue.

PARLEYS WITH MAHATMA.

The Congress President is understood to have sought Mahatma Gandhi's help in drafting a resolution on the Quetta earthquake and Government's relief measures.

Another matter of interest which the committee may have to decide is the letter which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has written stressing the need to start a foreign propaganda agency. It is understood in this connection that the Congress President has received a number of representations from certain persons suggesting that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose be appointed the representative of the Indian National Congress to carry on propaganda in foreign countries. The Committee meets again at 8 to-morrow morning.—A. P.

FINANCIAL EXPERTS FOR INDIA

LONDON, July 30.

In the House of Commons, Sir A. Knox inquired the names of experts who would investigate the financial situation in India after the India Bill becomes law.

Mr. R. A. Butler was unable to make statement, but said that the matter was receiving careful consideration and promised to inform the House before the recess, if possible.—Reuter.

COMMONS TO RE-ASSEMBLE IN OCTOBER

LONDON, July 30.

The House of Commons which rises August 2 will re-assemble on October 29.—Reuter.

MYSORE BANS NATIONAL FLAG

MADRAS, July 30.

A Mysore message says that the District Magistrate has prohibited the hoisting of the National Flag in Mysore City under Section 39 of the Police Regulation for six months from to-day.

—A.P.

ENGLAND WINS DAVIS CUP

Austin Plays Best Tennis Of His Career In Challenge Round

(Special Cable.)

WIMBLEDON, July 30.

Great Britain won the last two singles in the challenge round of the Davis Cup against the United States and thus won the tie of 5|0 matches. In the Austin-Budge match, Austin played the best tennis in his career, driving firmer than customary and angles sharper. Budge was, however, below his Wimbledon form.

In the Perry-Allison match, Allison played a great game for three sets, but was overwhelmed by the brilliant burst of form of Perry in the fourth set when the Englishman loosed big guns of driving and spectacular volleying.

THE RESULTS

Austin beat Budge 6|2; 6|4; 6|8; 7|5.

Perry beat Allison 4|6; 6|4; 7|5; 6|3.

LEAGUE MANDATE FOR ABYSSINIA

Novel Proposal To Safeguard From Foreign Aggression

(Special Cable.)

ADDISABABA, July 30.

A proposal has been made to the Emperor from an undisclosed source suggesting a League mandate for Abyssinia without political power but with special economic concessions for Italy on the understanding and Abyssinia shall be safeguarded from foreign aggression.

The Emperor merely acknowledged the proposal, but told an interviewer that he did not object to the principle of European influence, provided it was purely economic, and added that Abyssinians would prefer to prosper under European guidance, than remain poor with complete independence.—Reuter.

RECRUITS RUSHED BY AIR

CAPE TOWN, July 30.

The Emperor of Abyssinia has cabled asking for urgent despatch of British and White men who are being recruited here as officers for Abyssinian troops. Arrangements have been made to equip and rush the enlisted officers by air.—Reuter.

EDEN GOES WITH OPEN MIND

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 30.

"The British Delegation is going to Geneva with an open mind," was stated in well-informed quarters, when Capt. Eden departed at 12-30 by air from Croydon.

It was added that no hard and fast decision was taken as regards the attitude Britain would adopt.

Capt. Eden had authority to make plans in accordance with the circumstances as he finds them. It is expected, however, that the conversations between Capt. Eden and M. Laval in Paris in the afternoon will enable Britain and France to come to an understanding as to what the attitude should be.

(Earlier News on page 9.)

SALVED PROPERTY LAW

New Measures To Regulate Distribution Of Reclaimed Area

SIMLA, July 30.

The following communique has been issued:—

"Government have recently had under their close and urgent attention the framing of law to regulate distribution of the property salved from the area devastated by the earthquake in Quetta. This law which is known as the Quetta Distribution Salved Property Law, 1935, is now being promulgated. It empowers the A. G. G. Baluchistan, to appoint one or more Claims Commissioners and authorises the latter, after enquiry, to make over salved property to any person appearing to them entitled to receive it. Where no claimant is able to satisfy the Claims Commissioners as to the merits of his claim, the property will remain in possession of Government, until the right of possession determined by a competent authority.

SPEEDING UP SALVAGE

In the communique of the 10th instant regarding their policy as to salvage operations in Quetta, the Government of India intimated that the preliminary work of street clearing had been commenced, and they expressed the hope that it would prove practicable soon to undertake salvage in a certain number of shops and houses where damage to structure was small, where access was easy and where there was a reasonable certainty of few, if any bodies were interred.

A stage in the preliminary operations has been reached at which the salvage of these comparatively undamaged buildings can be commenced and notices are being issued, in all cases where it is practicable, to the property owners concerned. Salvage from these buildings will now proceed as quickly as possible in accordance with provisions of the law referred to in para one of this communique."

SAFEGUARDS FOR OFFICERS

According to a notification, no suit or other legal proceedings whatsoever shall lie against Government or against any officer of Government in respect of any salved property made over to any person after 30th May 1935 or in respect of any property moveable or immovable within the notified area or salved from the notified area.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON ESTIMATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July 30.

Messrs Schwabach Company's estimate is as follows:—

Acreage:—2,84,80,000.

Condition:—73.6 per cent.

Crop:—1,17,50,000 bales.

FRENCH ATTITUDE AT GENEVA

PARIS, July 30.

It is anticipated that M. Laval at the forthcoming Geneva meeting will claim that the resolution passed by the Council last May on the Italo-Abyssinian question means that the Conciliation Commission should continue its efforts until August 25, and if still it is unsuccessful, the League should appoint the fifth arbitrator.—Reuter.

Two persons were killed when two factions of Sikhs of the village Tobateksingh engaged in serious rioting in which barchis, chavis and other weapons were used. One on each side was killed, including Indersing Leader of one section and several were grievously injured. Police rushed up and arrested seven persons.

Fourth Test Match Ends In Draw

South Africa Misses The Rubber

The fourth and the last test match between England and South Africa which was played at Manchester has ended in a draw.

Bakewell and Barker resumed the England second innings on Tuesday against the excellent bowling of the Visitors. At lunch time, England had scored 231 runs for 6 wickets and Wyatt declared the innings closed at that total.

With 271 runs for the South Africans to win and only half of the day to play, the prospect was a drawn match. The batsmen did not take risks with the ball and were very cautious. When the stumps were drawn they had lost only two wickets, but had scored 169 runs.

THE SCORE:—

England	*1st Innings*	*357*
England	*2nd Innings*	*231*
	(declared for 6 wkts.)	
South Africa	*1st Innings*	*318*
South Africa	*2nd Innings*	*169*
	(For 2 wkts)	

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MANCHESTER, July 30.

The weather was beautifully fine and it was still a batsman's wicket, when before a crowd of 2,000 Bakewell and Barber resumed the England second innings this morning.

The batsmen were hitting out, and were far from steady. The bowling was excellent, though 50 runs were scored in 55 minutes. Barber executed a number of drives and hooks, but was eventually bowled by Vincent for 44, which he made in 90 minutes. (90—2—44).

Hammond filled in the breach, and the pair took the score to 110 when Bakewell was dismissed by Langton for 54 (110—3—54), Hammond batting, 10.

CHANCELESS INNINGS.

Bakewell was bowled with a breakback ball, knocking the offstump. He played a chanceless innings, which lasted two hours and included four four's. 153 runs of the innings were scored in 155 minutes.

Leyland was the next man out to a catch in the slips by Mitchell off Vincent, when he scored 37 (173—4—37). Powerful driving characterised Leyland's innings, lasting 35 minutes, during which he hit six four's.

HAMMOND AGGRESSIVE.

Hammond began aggressively with beautiful straight drives, but Robins was hitting out rashly. 200 was put on in 170 minutes, when Wade accepted a catch from Robins at silly midoff (200—5—14). Tate was out to the next ball by Vincent.

The batsmen hit with surprising freedom against a good length bowling. Hammond reached his individual 50 in 85 minutes. He and Wyatt were batting with 63 and 15 runs respectively to their credit. The total stood at 231 runs for the loss of 6 wickets at the lunch-interval. Wyatt declared the England innings closed at this total.

Hammond played a chanceless innings lasting 95 minutes. He hit 8 boundaries.

S. AFRICA'S SECOND VENTURE

With 271 runs to make for a win, the South Africans opened their second venture through Mitchell and Rowan. The pair put on 67 when Rowan, playing Robins, hit the wicket and was out for 59 (67—1—49). Mitchell batting, 17.

DULL BATTING.

The batting became dull due to the South Africans not attempting to get runs. Mitchell took two hours over his first 19. The first century of the innings came after a 150 minutes' play. Three runs later Viljoen was out l.b.w. to Robins for 10 (103—2—10). Mitchell and Nourse came together and were batting with 45 and 40 runs respectively with the total at 153 for 2 wickets.

A century and a half of the innings was sent up in 195 minutes. Nourse played an enterprising cricket and reached his 50 in 55 minutes. When stumps were drawn Mitchell and Nourse were batting with 48 and 53 runs respectively to their account and the total was 169 for the loss of only two wickets.

The innings in all lasted 225 minutes.

ENGLAND—2ND INNINGS.

Smith l.b.w., b Crisp	0
Bakewell b Langton	54
Barber b Vincent	44
Hammond (batting)	63
Leyland c Mitchell, b Vincent	37
Robins c Wade, b Vincent	14
Tate b Vincent	0
Wyatt (batting)	5
Extras	4
Total (for 6, declared)	231

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Crisp	11	0	43	1
Bell	1	0	3	0
Langton	25	2	80	1
Vincent	26	6	78	4
Dalton	4	0	23	0

SOUTH AFRICA 2ND INNINGS

Mitchell (batting)	48
Rowan b Robins	49
Viljoen l.b.w., b Robins	10
Nourse (batting)	53
Extras	9
Total (for 2 wickets)	169

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	15	1	34	0
Tate	9	2	20	0
Hammond	5	0	15	0
Verity	20	10	24	0
Robins	19	8	31	2
Leyland	12	4	28	0
Bakewell	3	0	8	0

Bandits Derail Train

TOKIO, July 30

An unusually vicious train banditry took place near Hsinking which resulted in nine Japanese and two Manchus killed and many injured.

The bandits derailed the train and attacked the passengers, as they struggled out of the wreckage. Twenty-two passengers and a dozen railway employees put up a vigorous, but losing fight. Two relief trains were rushed to the spot and the Japanese and Manchu troops are pursuing the brigands.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted fully qualified and untrained Nurses. Apply stating age, caste with minimum salary to Bai Surajbai Hospital, Vile Parle. (4611)

Wanted a Lady Teacher, Parsi preferred, knowing Indian music, English and drill. Apply Post Box No. 4614, "Bombay Chronicle."

B. C. I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam—Wanted 8 Provincial Managers, 16 District Managers and 8 Cashiers to take charge of our Branch offices to be opened shortly in Northern India on Rs. 120, 110 and 80 respectively with increments, pension benefits, establishment charges and Family Relief Bonus Certificate free of premiums. Apply with As. 2 stamps to: The Inspector of Branches, Eranhipalam Post, (via) Calicut, Malabar. (4615).

Wanted—Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for appointment as a Woman Medical Officer for Maternity & Child Welfare work on a pay of Rs. 85-5(B)-150 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. Only candidates who can read and write Canarese need apply. The appointment and scale of pay are subject to revision by Government. The applications should reach this Office not later than 10th August, 1935. C. R. Karunakara Menon, Commissioner, M. M. Municipal Office, Mangalore, 26-7-1935. (1463).

Wanted Salesmen with continuous experience of ten years in Printing Inks on pay. Apply or see Dolatram Kashiram & Co., Thakordwar, Karelwadi, Bombay. (4552)

Wanted immediately a graduate, with Persian, on Rs. 40. Apply Principal Central College, Fort, Belgaum. (4616)

Wanted—An experienced Dyeing and Bleaching Master for an up-to-date Up-country Textile Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of credentials to Box No. 4620, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Head Office Manager for an Insurance Company on Rs. 300 p.m. Investment from rupees ten to fifteen thousands essential. Service guaranteed for a definite number of years. Apply Box 4617, "Bombay Chronicle."

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., requires the services of two experienced Life Insurance Men for Bombay City and Suburbs. Apply:—The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay. (1453).

12. TO BE LET

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4624).

12. TO BE LET.

Well-ventilated Blocks with separate bath-rooms, Bhatavadekar's Bungalow, near Santa Cruz Station. Rent 22 and 45. Enquire immediately. (4605).

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted second-hand cotton bailing press with complete set. Send particulars with prices, to Prabhudas, Zaverbhai, Kansar-wad, Nadiad (Gujarat). (4584).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates for Telegraph and Station Master class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free. Service essential. Rules and entrance form on annas ten. Director, Royal Telegraph and Rly. Duties College, Bombay 20. (4618)

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class, Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4542).

Kharas' Matriculation Coaching Classes at Proprietary High School, Gowalia Tank Road. Sound coaching guaranteed in Mathematics, English, French, Persian and Science by experienced Graduate teachers. (4596).

Cambridge December Examination offers best opportunity for Non-Matrics. Those proceeding to England for becoming barristers, doctors, engineers, accountants and to Government servants this offers best prospects. Last date of sending examination forms with late fee 15th July. Apply at once Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1176).

Weak in Matric Mathematics? Immediately join Broacha's Mathematic classes (Kavarana Bldg., Sleater Road, Grant Road). Your success is Guaranteed. (4599).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Bombay Presidency well up in Insurance work and thoroughly conversant with organisation. Only persons capable of guaranteeing business need apply in confidence to the General Manager, the All-India United Assurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Lucknow. (4626).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Spirits will work in your presence —Unseen hand will write your answers by pencil or by fire, see the great Egyptian Spiritualist Mahmaud Bey at Datoobhoy Mansion, Mayo Road, Apollo Bunder, opp. Jehangir Hall. He will solve your worries, difficulties and diseases. Rs. 5 for 5 questions. Ladies half charges. Questions by post give your approximate age. Important events in your palm will be read free. Special charges to see dead, absent, thieves and future partner through his crystal. (4628)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Letter-Writers, Fashion-Books, Children-Books, Cinema and Radio-Magazines, Newspapers, Dictionaries, Cookery, Poultry, Dream Books, Stamp and Autograph Albums, Photo-Frames, Stationery, Old Magazines, As. 4. King Co., Fort, Bombay. (4625).

For Sale Complete Eight Brooks and Doxey's Weft Ring Frames, Year 1909 of 384 spindles each, ordinary Roving Creel. Gauge of spindles 2.1/4", lift 5", Diameter of Rings 1.1/4". Apply the Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Ltd., 121-125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (4604).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that with effect from 1st August, 1935, the Lower Class Monsoon Fares on the Nahawa line will be the same as Fair Season Rates which are as under:

	Single.	Return.
Uran	0-4-0	0- 8-0
Elephanta	0-6-0	0-10-0
Nahawa	0-6-0	0-10-0

KILLICK NIXON & CO., Agents.

100, Frere Road, Bombay, 29th July, 1935.

1461

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy, No. 121558 on the life of Mr. Jehangir Framroze Bhiladwala of Bhilad, District Thana, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES, Manager.

Bombay, 27th July, 1935.

4627.

NOTICE

IN TERMS of Act VI of 1933 authorising private companies to obtain licenses for establishing water works for the supply of water to the cities, the Municipal Board, Bareilly, desires to arrange the Water Supply within the Municipal Limits through a Commercial Company. All such Companies desiring to undertake this work will please enter into correspondence with the Executive Officer, Municipal Board Bareilly, specifying the conditions on which the firms wish to take up the license and all such applications should reach the Chairman, Municipal Board, by August 16, 1935.

The Municipal Board will after going through all such correspondence select one of the firms for this work.

Any information required will be supplied by the Municipal Office on request.

RADHEY SHIAM KHANDELWAL, Chairman, Municipal Board, Bareilly.

1441.

Public Notices

RE: THE BHAGIRATH SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
(In liquidation).

NOTICE.

Re: Sale of the Bhagirath Mills, situate at Jalgaon.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction at his Office at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1935, at 4 p.m., the mill property and the Ginning House of the said Company at Jalgaon as a going concern including the Land, Buildings, Spinning and Weaving Mills and Machinery as also (20) Gins. The land admeasures 37 acres and 37 gunthas of which 25 acres and 19 gunthas bearing Survey Nos. 333 and 334 form one plot which is assessed by Government as non-agricultural land at Rs. 605 per annum and the remaining 12 acres and 18 gunthas is agricultural land and is assessed by Government at Rs. 33 per annum. The Machinery comprises 11,000 spindles and 252 looms, with all the preparatory and auxiliary machinery. New Engine by Yates and Thoms 1927, 800 B.H.P. (4). Lancashire Boilers Vertical, Worthington Feed pumps, Humidifiers, Economisers, Lathes, Drilling Machines and Work Shop accessories, etc., etc. The mill is being worked at present by the Official Liquidator.

The Mill can be inspected on application to the Manager at Jalgaon.

Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, Solicitors, Fort, Bombay, or from the undersigned.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN, Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 27th July, 1935.

(1456)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of Bai LILABAI, widow of Laxmidas Surji of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death in Jadavji Kara's Sanatorium at Thakurdwar outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

GORDHANDAS GOKALDAS of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, one of the executors named in the Will of the said deceased Lilabai, residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-five and in the twenty-sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 24th day of July, 1935.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS, Petitioner's Attorneys.

1404

BANK OF BARODA, LTD

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed	.....	As. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 22,50,000

Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA.

BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Dwarka.

LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.

Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities

W. G. GROUNDWATER, General Manager.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY requires the services of three Appellate Officers on a salary of Rs. 200 p.m. for a temporary period of four months to decide the appeals against the valuation and assessment fixed by the Municipality at the quadrennial revision. Candidates in actual Government service or Government pensioners may apply to the undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1935, stating their age, qualifications and previous experience. If in active service the candidate should state the office which he substantively holds, the grade in which he is and the pay which he gets, and should apply through his superior officer. A person who holds a post lower in rank than a Mamlatdar or a Sub-judge in the last grade will not be considered eligible. If the applicant is a pensioner, he should state the office which he substantively held, the grade in which he was, and the pay he drew at the time of retirement.

The service is liable to be terminated without notice.

Copies of testimonials, if any, (which will not be returned) should also accompany the application.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

1462.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Bai Premabai alias Dhiabai, widow of Parmanand Dayal of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant who resided at No. 99, Kazi Syed Street, without the Fort of Bombay. .... Deceased.

Bai Motibai, widow of Ruttonsi Mulji of Bombay Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kazi Syed Street without the Fort of Bombay. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 29th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, and in the twenty-sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

The 29th day of July, 1935.
Messrs MALVI RANCHODDAS and CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

Auction Sales

"On SUNDAY, 4th August at 3-30 p.m. Household Furniture, Typewriter, Sewing Machines, Gramophone, Wall Clocks, Wall Pictures, Tan-sad, Baba-car, Folding Screen, Crockeries and various household articles belonging to the different parties will be sold by Public Auction in our Auction Hall at Dadar, Naigaum Cross Road. Property on view.

DHANJIBADUNA & SONS.

N.B.—Bombay Chronicle Readers are requested to pay a visit to our Auction Hall.

Continued from Column 7)

brass rods; 95 cases rayon yarn; 63 kegs gl. bottles; 168 cases brass circles; 79 cases gl. bangles; 15 cases rubber goods; 25 cases toys; 106 cases art silk goods; 140 cases iron wire.

From Kobe.—467 coils manila rope; 103 cases cotton and art silk goods; 83 cases cotton goods; 96 cases rayon cut p'goods; 50 cases iron oxide; 50 bales straw boards; 35 cases gl. ware; 23 cases woollen blankets.

From Moji.—210 cases brass circles.

From Paita (via Kobe).—475 bales cotton.

From Fusan.—10 cases enamelled ware; 10 cases gl. ware.

From Singapore.—1483 bags copra; 300 bags sago flour; 15 bags nut-megs; 22 bdls. rattans.

From Colombo.—3866 bags copra 58 bdls. rubber.

From Chinhate (via Kobe).—570 bales cotton.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 30.

S S Eliora, W. Samuel, Mombassa and Scychelles, M M & Co.
S S Sirsa, S. Slightham, Rangoon via Tuticorin, M M & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 30.

S S Taijin Maru, I. Kawabata, Kobe via Penang.
S S Argun Maru, K. Yanagi, Basra via Karachi, O S Kaisha.
S S City of Shanghai, F. Mackay, Karachi, K Nixon & Co.
S S Bandra, A. Russell, Basra via Karachi, M M & Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 30.

S S Bahadur for Karachi.
S S Rotenfels for Europe and American Ports via Coast Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 30.

1 Sumatra, 3651 NF, NF L Triestino.
2 City of Shanghai 3748 Karachi, 31|7 K Nixon & Co.
4 Argan Maru 4040, Basra 31-7, O S Kaisha.
5 Toyama Maru, 4386, Yokohama, 3|8 N Y Kaisha.
Jetty Rizwani, 3306 NF, NF, T Morrison & Co.
8 Alipore, 3241, Japan 2/8 M M & Co.
10 Queda, 4760, NF, 1|8 M M and Co.
11 Kirriemoor, 3032, Liverpool, 3|8 Grahams Tdg. Co.
13 Karanja 4646 Durban 7/8 M M & Co.
14 Marienfels, 4679, Bremen 8/8 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Himalaya, 3904, Trieste, NF, L Triestino.
16 Bahadur, 3397, Karachi, 1/8 T Morrison & Co.
17 British Chancellor 4211 Abadan NF, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Howra 4096, N F, 31-7, M M & Co.
3 Bandra, 1893, Busra, 31|7, M M and Coy.
4 Vasna, 2026, Basra, 1|8, M M & Co.
6 Alavi, 2161, Jeddah, 1|8 T Morrison & Co.
8 Taijin Maru, 3654 Japan 30|7, O S Kaisha.
14 Lalita, 283, M'Coast NF Malabar S N Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Chinkoa 3295, Karachi 31-7, M M & Co.
B Jalavihar, 3881, Calcutta, 7|8 Scindia S N Co.
D/E Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon, 3/8, Scindia S N Co.
G Ooastcappelle 343 M'Coast 30/7 Merchant S N Co.
M Parvati 628, Karachi, 31/7 B S N Co.
P Haideri 912, Karachi, 30/7 S Hassum & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Comorin 2-8 P. and O. S.N. Co.
Rajputana 9-8 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 16-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacBean 4|8, James Finlay and Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Polk 8-8 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres Adams 22-8 F F Campbell & Co.
Cathay 3-8 P & O S N Co.
City of Swansea, 26|7, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM OSLO,

Delhi, 2-8 L Edward.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rotenfels 2-8 L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels, 9-8, L Edward.
Neuenfels 16-8, L Edwards.

FROM TRIESTE.

Himalaya 25-7, Lloyd Triestino.
Sumatra 29-7, Lionel Edward.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Silverash 5-8, Volkart Bros.

FROM MOMBASA.

Ellora 30-7 M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Choko Maru 1-8 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30|7, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BASRA.

Bamora, 1-8 M M & Co.
Vita, 3-8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Cathay, 3|8, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 10|8, P and O S N Co.
Mooltan, 17|8, P and O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind, 24|8, P and O S N Co.
Corfu, 31|8, P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Swansea, 1|8, F F Campbell & Co

FOR BASRA

Bandra 31-7 M M and Co.
Vasna, 1|8, M M and Co.
Bamora, 7-8 M M & Co.
Vita, 8-8 M M & Co.

FOR AFRICA.

Karanja 7-8 M M & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Verde, 20-8 L Triestino.

FOR KOBE

Tango Maru 10-8 N Y Kaisha.
Choko Maru 11-8 O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA

Rizwani 1-8 Turner Morrison & Co.
Chyebassa 3-8 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

City of Shanghai	27-7-35
Himalaya	27-7-35
Steel Exporter	29-7-35
Jalapalaka	27-7-35
Alavi	29-7-35
Dayawati	29-7-35
Netravati	29-7-35
Bhadravati	29-7-35
Carthage (boats)	29-7-35
Argun Maru	30-7-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 30.

S S Marienfels, for Hamburg.—2800 bags gr. oil cakes, M Hassan & Sons; 45 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 200 bags Indian casein, D K Sonagala; 4004 pkts. myrabollams, P Mathradas; 5333 bags gr. nuts, Ralli Bros; 255 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Philadelphia.—175 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co.

For Bremen.—8000 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam.—71 casks skins, D Abraham & Sons; 2000 bags talcum powder, Havero Trading Co.:

For New York.—27 bales wool raw, Ralli Bros.

For Gdynia.—24 bags gum, D Mavji and Co.

S S Alipore for Sydney.—504 bags myrabollams, H Bhagwandas & Co.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton, P Dossa & Co.

S S Himalaya for Venice.—220 bales cotton, M Suleiman & Co.; 250 bales cotton, O Suleiman & Co.

For Salonica.—50 bales cotton, K Devchand.

For Trieste.—165 bales cotton K Devchand.

S S Kirremoor for Glasgow.—679 bags linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 679 bags gr. oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 1485 bags masoor, Ralli Bros.; 2032 bags gr. oil cakes, M Hoosein & Co.; 1400 bags gr. oil cakes, A J Yoosuf; 700 bags gr. oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Liverpool.—42 bales cotton twist waste, M Narothamdas; 5600 bags gr. oil cakes, H K H Sharif; 750 bales cotton twist waste, L O Vora; 72 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corp.; 2800 bags gr. oil cakes A G Yoosuff; 679 bags gr. oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 4074 bales linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 700 bags gr. oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas & Co.

S S City of Swansea for New York.—400 bags myrabollams, K Tricamji.

For Norfolk.—800 bags myrabollams, Amin & Sons.

For Philadelphia.—108 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co.

S S Taijan Maru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton, V Ladha & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, A Podar and Co.

For Osaka.—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi.—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai.—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 30.

S S Birk, Agents, Sc. St. N. Co. from Moulmein.—5902 bags rice; 376 pieces teak; 746 bags paddy.

From Rangoon.—3422 bags rice.

From Cochin.—597 bdls. coir rope; 312 bdls. coir yarn; 185 chests tea; 18 bdls. coir mats.

From Calicut:—20 bags cocoanuts.

From Tuticorin.—36 bdls. canes; 29 bags sandal wood; 199 bags cocoanuts.

S S Nagato Maru, Agents, N Y Kaisha from Yokohama.—15 cases silk mixed goods; 403 cases raw silk; 304 cases beer; 125 drums caustic soda; 17 cases hosiery mixed; 50 cases toys; 45 cases brass mfd. 25 coils transmission conductors; 35 cases rubber toys.

From Tokyo.—100 bags sulphur; 60 drums sodium sulphide, 82 cases clocks; 128 cases beer; 168 cases toys; 50 coils copper wire; 440 drums caustic soda.

From Nagoya.—32 cases cotton goods; 106 cases p. ware; 15 cases toys, 75 cases gl. ware; 74 cases gl. bottles; 30 cases clocks.

From Osaka.—350 cases cotton goods; 15 cases zinc powder; 25 cases bicycle fittings; 152 bdls.

(Continued in Column 5)

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I. L. O. AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

Report On Reduction Of Hours Of Work

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

The report on reduction of hours of work in the textile industry, which the I.L.O. is at present preparing in connection with the 20th Session of the International Labour Conference of 1936, is, in view of the important economic and industrial issues involved, of more than ordinary interest to India.

The Report is to cover the following branches of the industry: (1) cotton; (2) wool; (3) pure silk; (4) artificial (rayon); (5) flax; (6) hemp; and (7) jute. It is proposed to cover every manufacturing process from the first industrial operations preliminary to spinning up to and including the finishing processes of bleaching, dyeing and printing; thus the drawing of threads in the artificial silk industry will also be included. Further, special attention will be paid to the problem of the organisation of work in several shifts.

As the information with regard to India at the disposal of the I.L.O. is extremely fragmentary, the Indian branch of the I.L.O. is making special efforts to collect the necessary data and, with this purpose in view, a questionnaire dealing with the main points relevant to the inquiry has been widely circulated among the principal interests concerned, namely, the more important organisations of employers and workers and the leading personalities connected with the textile industry.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire has been framed with a special view to elicit information about the manner in which the provisions of the Indian Factories Act of 1934 are applied to the textile industry. Among the important points on which data is being collected by the Office are:—

(1) Section 34 of the Indian Factories Act, 1934 provides for a working week of 60 hours and Section 36 for a working day of 11 hours in seasonal factories. Are certain undertakings in the textile industry deemed to be seasonal factories and if so, what are the determining factors for such a classificaton?

(2) Section 39, sub-section (6) and (7) make special provisions for the periodical changes of shifts; what are the practical consequences with regard to the definition of "hours of work" and in respect of the actual duration of working hours?

(3) Section 43, sub-section (2) provides for a certain number of exceptions. Do any of those enumerated under (b) preparatory and complementary work, (c) intermittent work, (d) work which for technical reasons must necessarily be carried on continuously, (f) work which can only be carried on during fixed seasons, (g) work dependent on the irregular action of natural forces, (h) workers engaged in engine-rooms or boiler-houses,—apply to to the textile industry and, if so, under what conditions?

(4) Further, do the provisions of Section 46 with regard to night work apply to the textile industry?

(5) Do the increased rates for overtime laid down by Section 47 apply in actual practice to the textile industry, or the higher rates paid? What is the extent to which overtime is worked in the industry?

SHIFT WORK.

With regard to the organisation of work in several shifts, it is desired to obtain, wherever possible information in respect of the year 1934 or 1935 for each separate branch of the industry on the following points:

(1) the number of undertakings working regularly (a) in one shift, (b) in two shifts, and (c) in three shifts;

(2) the number of workers concerned in each of the abovementioned groups;

(3) the hours actually worked by persons working under a two or three shift system where such hours are less than the general normal limits.

It is understood that organisations of both employers and workers are consulting their respective clientele to send exhaustive replies to the questionnaire.—A. P.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

In this Competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.

The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C, ... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3 ..... For instance the man shown in "H" has disguised himself by putting on Moustache and glasses as illustrated in No. 3. One, therefore, puts "3" against "H" in the Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 21st July, 28th July and 4th August, 1935. Closing Date 7th August, 1935.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL & MATERNITY HOME

Activities During 8½ Months

A short statement showing the working of the Hospital and Maternity Home, Wadhwan Camp, from 11th October 1934 to 30th June 1935 is given below:—

The work done by the Hospital and Homes during the abovementioned period was as under:—

Patients' attendance 7273; Visits (in and outside W. Camp) 170; Labour Cases, normal (in and outside Hospital), 21; Labour cases, abnormal (in and outside Hospital) 11; Labour cases, premature 10; Pre-Natal treatment 122; Post-natal treament 72; Gynocological treatment 209; Injections 116; Operations 9; and Indoor cases (medical and surgical) 10.

The sources of income was as under:—

(a) Promise towards the Building Fund—Rs. 17 009. (To be paid when the construction work begins, till then only the interest on the amount at 4-1/2 p.c. to be paid by donors); (b) Promises towards the Current Expenses Rs. 10140. (To be paid by quarterly instalments, from one to five years); and (c) Cash Contributions—(1) Towards the Building and Permanent Fund Rs. 1752-0-0; (2) Towards Equipment & Current expense Rs. 7794-3-6; (3) Receipts from Members' fees Rs. 576-0-0 and (4) Hospital earnings Rs. 646-10-6. Total is Rs. 10768-14-0.

The income and expenditure were as under:—(a) Money receipts during the period Rs. 10768-14-0; (b) Expenditure during the period Rs. 6223-7-6 and (c) Balance is Rs. 4545-6-6.

FATE OF C. P. DEBTORS' BILL

Select Committee's Divided Recommendations

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The report of the select committee on the C. P. Debtors Relief Bill is published. The bill, which Mr. D. T. Mangalmurti introduces in the last session of the Council, sought to prevent the expropriation of agriculturists and other holders of immovable property in the present period of economic depression. It was circulated for eliciting public opinion, despite opposition from the Government benches.

RESTRICTED SCOPE.

The committee has restricted the scope of the bill by recommending that it should apply only to debts incurred by agriculturists for agricultural purposes and exclude other debts. The committee was also of opinion that debts due on the date on which the law comes into force should have priority over those debts incurred subsequently. In view of the drastic changes made in the bill the committee favoured recirculation of the measure.

Four members including the Home Member and the Judicial Secretary are not in favour of proceeding with the bill, as it seeks to grant a sort of moratorium, which would contract credit and hamper agriculture. They feel that the likelihood of its ultimate benefit to debtors is not apparent. Two members of the committee, Messrs. Mangalmurti and Syed Hifazat Ali, are not in favour of recirculation.—A. P.

ESCHEW POLITICS & FOLLOW MAULVIS!

Abdul Hakim's Advice To Muslim Youths

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The third Annual session of the Muslim Youth Conference, Madras, commenced this evening Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung of Secunderabad presiding.

Mr. C. Abdul Hakeem opening the Conference exhorted Muslim youths to study the sublime principles of Islam and follow the footpaths of the Moulvis instead of being led astray like the youths in Upper India who, he said, were fighting on small trifling political matters. Concluding he stressed the need for more practical men in India and advised the youths not to be content by passing pious resolutions in the Conference, but put them into action and bring more strength and life to their Association.

The President in the course of a lengthy address in Urdu referred to many divisions among Muslims and appealed to them to close up their differences and strengthen the fold of Islam. Mosques as religious institutions, he said, must be so re-organised as to make them more useful to their religionists. All utility work carried on in Municipal Corporations, social clubs, Panchayats and such other civic bodies could be carried on with greater advantage and benefit to Muslims in their respective Mosques.

The President also emphasised the need for youths to develop their physical strength and advocated institution of gymnasiums in all villages, cities and towns. Concluding the President urged the need for founding a fund to spread the truth about Islamic religion by means of pamphlets and books on the true principles and teachings of Islam.—A. P.

APPOINTMENT TO NAGPUR HIGH COURT

Governor's Assurance To Bar Association

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

An assurance that in the matter of making of appointments to the High Court every factor in the case will be taken into consideration including the need for giving the province as strong a judiciary as circumstances permit is given by His Excellency the Governor of Central Provinces, Sir Hyde Gowan, in reply to a communication from the Judicial Commissioner's Court Bar Association.

The Association had made a request to His Excellency to receive a deputation of the members of the Bar so as to enable them to place their point of view before His Excellency on the question of the composition of the High Court, which will be established in Nagpur sometime in January 1936. The Bar Association of which Sir Hari Singh Gour is the president, was of opinion that there should be no preponderance of I.C.S. judges in the High Court. It was also considered that claims of the members of the Bar should not be ignored while deciding about the composition of the new High Court. The Governor has declined to receive a deputation of the Bar.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor has addressed the following communication to the Honorary Secretary of the Bar Association to-day.

"His Excellency desires me to thank you for your letter of 20th instant in which you ask that he may be pleased to receive a deputation of your Association and to say in reply that a similar deputation waited upon the Hon'ble the Home Member in March last and placed before him the views of the Bar Association on the subject of appointments to the High Court. His Excellency is thus in full possession of those views, and in the circumstances he does not think that anything is to be gained by further discussion. Your Association may rest assured that in the making of the appointments to the High Court every factor in the case will be taken into consideration including the need for giving the province as strong a judiciary as circumstances permit.

His Excellency does not understand the relevancy of the assertion made in the second paragraph of your letter. The proceedings of the Legislative Council show that on the whole the legal profession was opposed to the Court Fees Bill, and that the Bill was carried through in spite of their opposition."—A. P.

THE NAZI TERROR

(IFTU) The Co-ordination Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Trade Secretariats held a meeting in Paris on the 4th July, when the general situation and position of the working classes in Fascist countries was thoroughly examined and a number of measures agreed to which seemed necessary.

In view of the increase in acts of violence in Germany, which form part of a new wave of terror, and bearing in mind that the people in the concentration camps are still subjected to the most inhuman treatment—just at a time when Hitler, for his purposes of foreign policy is making a show of pacifism which can deceive no one—the Committee urgently appeal to the public opinion of the world again to express its unanimous and deepest abhorrence of this treatment.

Startling Predictions In Your Horoscope

YOUR REAL LIFE TOLD FREE

Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points, etc? Here is your chance to test FREE the skill of Pundit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the ancient science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation? The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advice contained in his Horoscopes on Business, Speculation Finances, Love-affairs, Friends, Enemies, Lotteries, Travels, Changes, Litigation, Lucky Times Sickness etc., have astounded educated people the world over. GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of secondsight.

To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr. Mrs. or Miss), address and date of birth (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself. No money required but you may, if you like enclose 4 annas Stamps to help cover postage and misc. costs. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statements about you and your affairs. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No personal interviews, all consultation by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 312-T) Upper Forjett Street, Bombay VII.

P. S. C. BOOKS

Hand-Book of (P. S. C. Examinations) Precis writing (1930-34) by Matthews & Mohan 160 pp. Re. 1|8.
Indian Military Academy Questions with Answers--1932-33 by University Record-holders. Rs. 5.
P. S. C. General Knowledge Questions (1930-35) with up-to-date Answers by J. A. Vatsayana, M.A., M.Sc., 2nd Edition. 200 pp. Foolscap Rs. 3|8.
Hand Book of (P. S. C.) Viva Voce by Matthews & Mohan, 2nd Edition 140 pp. Re. 1|8.
Hand Book of Present Day Knowledge (by Matthews & Mohan) upto July, 1935. 4th Edition Re. 1|8.
Imperial Ministerial Examinations (1931 to 1934) Questions with complete Answers Re. 1.
Hand book of Proof Correcting by Mohan -|8|-.
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SAFE, CERTAIN and EFFECTIVE
Contraceptive Preparation
Tube Rs. 3/8
Sole Agents:
MALGHAM BROS.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castopher should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent. of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.
Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY

World Of Labour

Fascist Tendencies In America

Nazi Technique Comes In Handy For Fr. Coughlin

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO "NEW DEAL" IN THE LAND WHERE "ALL MEN ARE KINGS"

(IFTU) The United States has been called "God's own country". A teacher in Georgia was recently thrown into the prison and kept there for weeks without redress for having in her possession copies of various magazines including one called 'Liberty". To find these, the sheriff had broken into her house lawlessly, without a warrant, and he held that "Liberty" was the most dangerous of the four magazines seized, as the very name proved that it was a seditious document! And this is not an isolated symptom. Reference might be made to Nazi machinations in some American universities and to the formation in Hollywood, where slapstick romanticism and celluloid heroism rightly belong, of three cavalry troops, the Light Horse Cavalry Troop, the Hollywood Hussars and the California Esquadrille. These corps, who wear uniforms which do full justice to Hollywood's international reputation (the Hollywood Hussars wear a full-dress uniform of blue, yellow and white, meant to be a composite of those used by the original Hungarian Hussars, the English Hussars and the German Uhlans!) do regular drill and have a real Fascist outlook. Membership in the Hussars is limited to "American citizens of excellent character and of social and financial standing, who are physically fit, not under five feet seven inches in height, and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five". In order to become a "soldier and a gentleman" the recruit must pay an entrance fee of 5 dol., monthly contributions of 5 dol., 1 dol. rent per horse per drill and nearly 40 dol. for his beautiful uniform!

Mention must also be made of the budding dictators of the States, Huey Long and Father Coughlin. Both of them capture their audiences by using direct and picturesque language. When a Philadelphia radio station recently ran a plebiscite to find out whether its listeners preferred to hear on Sunday afternoon the New York Philharmonic or Father Coughlin, the voting was 12,000 and 199,000 respectively!

LESSON FROM EUROPE

As both the "Kingfish" and Coughlin have learnt from their European models that you can promise everything without keeping anything, they have an easy job. The hard-headed Americans are naturally not easily won over by "blood" and "honour" and the usual Nazi stock-in-trade, but the first point of Long's programme is "to limit poverty by providing that every deserving family shall share in the wealth of America for not less than one-third of the average wealth, thereby to possess not less than 5000 dol. free of debt." Point 7 demands the introduction of taxation by the reduction of big fortunes from the top. The agrarian problem is to be solved by the balancing of "agricultural production with what can be sold and consumed according to the laws of God, which have never failed." The whole programme is introduced by a quotation from St. John: "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free", and a quotation of "Every Man a King," taken from an American writer's phrase of "every man a king but no one wears a crown."

This sounds on the face of it just as ridiculous as the tirades of Hitler and Goebbels at the beginning of their glorious career, but it is just for this reason that this movement cannot be disregarded with a laugh. As yet in America there is no danger of Fascism. Even Long is still ostensibly a good Democrat, and, although he agrees with Coughlin that "this plutocratic capitalistic system must be constitutionally voted out of existence" he shed no tears when Congress recently rejected, by show of hands his Bill for "sharing our wealth".

VAGUE AS HITLER

From the Trade Union point of view it is of particular interest to note that Coughlin is just as vague on this point as Hitler was. As he does not know (and it is more difficult to know in the United States than elsewhere) where the boundary lies between the middle classes and the workers, he does not speak against private property and democracy, but repudiates Fascism and Communism. While he used formerly to attack the American Federation of Labow with great vehemence, he has now promoted the AFL to be one of the spokes of the social wheel of which his "National Union for Social Justice" is to be the hub, and he supports the Wagner labour disputes Bill.

If the plutocratic-capitalistic system is to be abolished, something else must be put in its place, and, from a recent speech, it seems that Coughlin wants to replace it by another capitalist system, since he says that Communism has a "hatred of God and of private property". "Civilisation," he says, "cannot prosper unless the natural right to private property is protected", and he apparently wants to base this right on the solidarity of workers, farmers, soldiers and merchants, all working together for God and the country. Small manufacturers are also to have a place in the sun, and the new system will be conducted on behalf of this group, and in opposition to the interests of bankers and big business. Its chief weapon will be the control of money.

FATHER COUGHLIN'S PHILOSOPHY

In this connection Coughlin said that while his movement advocated "a philosophy of get-together-ness on the part of the labourer, the farmer, the soldier, the merchant", it in no wise "desires to disrupt the unity of the laborer in his organization or of the farmer in his unique organization". On the contrary, the National Union for Social Justice "advocates that every man who earns bread by the sweat of his brow—every laborer, if he is true to the principles of American'sm-will join some labour union which is free, on the one hand, from the dictatorial powers of the capitalist and on the other, from the subversive elements of the Communists. Unionize yourselves! is our slogan to the laborer and the farmer".

As American Fascism also counts on the support of American big business, Father Coughlin is a good friend of William Randolph Hearst, the most powerful and articulate defender of big business interests in America, who has his finger in every pie in Fascism's hell's kitchen, including the cavalry in Hollywood.

U.S. SUPREME COURT AND N. R. A.

What Will Follow The "New Deal"?

(IFTU) Immediately after the issue of the Supreme Court's edict that the whole of NRA was unconstitutional, the Executive of the American Federation of Labour held an important meeting, which showed that no doubt exists at all as to the logical action to be taken. It merely confirmed most decisively what had already been expressed in the invitation to the meeting, namely, that "the progress of social justice in the United States was temporarily blocked by the decision of the Supreme Court" and that the decree Court "would result in subjecting millions of unorganized working men and women to ruthless exploitation."

As regards the attitude of the Trade Unions as fighting organisations for the protection and increase of the workers' standard of living, the American Federation of Labor 'is advising the officers and members of all the affiliated organizations to resist to the utmost all attempts to lower wages and living standards", and says that "the workers must now resort to the use of their economic strength." Immediately following on the announcement of the decision, the AFL officially reports that 'employers of labour began reducing wages, increasing hours and resorting to the old policy of the survival of the fittest as practised before the inauguration of the New Deal", and at the same time a wave of strikes set in.

WHAT WILL ROOSEVELT DO?

So much for the position in the sphere of the direct economic struggle.

But what is Roosevelt going to do and what is going to be the attitude of the government, which after all has administered the New Deal for two years and cannot merely disappear silently from the arena?

The NRA Labour Advisory Board which is to carry on a purely decorative existence until the 1st April, 1936, has sent out a circular to all workers' organisations asking them to report promptly any attempts by employers to lower wages or increase hours as set out in the Codes. The replies should provide interesting statistics, but unfortunately the workers cannot live on statistics.

From the social point of view, the emphasis has again been shifted on to Congress, on to which all further responsibility falls since the destruction of the President's plenary powers.

Is it clever tactics or merely an ironical coincidence that this session of Congress, just at the very moment when the New Deal was being given its "coup de grace" was called on to give its final vote on legislation which in part goes even further than that Recovery Act?

However this may be, the American Federation of Labour urges, as a partial remedy to meet the crisis caused by the Supreme Courts' edict, the prompt passage of the Wagner-Connery Labour Disputes Bill, the Black-Connery Thirty-Hour Week Bill, and the Special Security Bill.

LABOUR LEGATIONS.

In its original form the Wagner Bill went much further than the Recovery Act which, while granting freedom of Trade Union organisation, did give equality of status in negotiations to the employers' company unions, thus allowing the employers to avoid negotiating with the free Trade Union of company unions, which the employers are in any case keen on establishing, were in existence. The main object of the Wagner Bill was to prohibit the company union in its present form and thus to make the free Trade Unions the recognised partners in negotiations all along the line.

The Thirty-Hour Bill would replace the provisions regarding hours of work contained in the Codes, which have been declared illegal, and would even perhaps go beyond them, since it would in one stroke mean the all-round introduction of the thirty-hour week. Senator Black, the mover of the Thirty-Hour Bill, says that the NRA decision does not affect it, and that its enactment appears to be the only way left open by the Supreme Court for the regulation of hours in industry.

The "Social Security Bill", which has already passed the Senate by 76 votes to 6, would clear the way for unemployment insurance and introduce old age pension. The Bill on unemployment insurance urges the separate States to introduce their own system of insurance. If they do not comply, the government would levy a tax on all employers employing more than four workers.

NEW TAXES.

Roosevelt, in view of the abolition of NIRA and the bad will of the employers, is now trying to touch the employers directly, by means of new taxes and this threatening attitude is further borne out by the unexpected message he sent to Congress, immediately after the Senate had passed the Security Bill, in which he demanded an all-round increase in income tax on individuals and companies, and taxes on inheritances and gifts.

The decision of the Supreme Court particularly affects agriculture, by annulling the Moratorium Act under which the farmers only had to pay a smaller amount of the interest on their mortgages over a period of five years. From this point of view, it is important that the House of Representatives has just passed, by 168 votes to 52, the government amendments to the Agricultural Recovery Acts, 1934, which widen the powers of the Minister of Agriculture in so far as concerns the supervision of agricultural production.

The New Deal is dead, but the world has its eyes anxiously on the United States to see if it can be resurrected and made to live again.

UNITED FRONT FOR "LABOUR PLAN"

(IFTU) On the 14th June the General Council of the French National Trades Union Centre (CGT) agreed to resume unity negotiations with the Communist National Trade Union centre (CGTU), deciding at the same time to appeal to all groups which support social progress to form a firm front for the ideals and principles of the CGT'S "Labour Plan".

This appeal has now been issued. It states that the CGT "which continues to remain on a strictly Trade Union and economic basis, and to express the feelings and wishes of the masses of producers and consumers, has worked out a plan for action and reform, which in its view is able to alleviate the crisis immediately and then to put an end to the economic crisis, unemployment and the demoralisation which seriously threaten the democratic system." Then it continues: "The question to-day is to find out whether the great mass of the citizens of this country, who are democratically-minded, are in a position to unite their forces and, in defence of principles which are common to all, are prepared to rise above labels..... In referring to the action which the moment demands, the CGT prefers not to catalogue personalities, parties and groups which, under various banners, stand for the defence of democracy and are seriously considering economic problems".

The organisations to whom the appeal is addressed are asked to state if they are in agreement whereupon they will receive an invitation to a meeting which is to consider jointly the means of action to be adopted.

In the meantime the unity negotiations with the CGTU have led to a further meeting being held, at the close of which it was announced "that agreement has been reached on certain points, while others will be discussed further."

THIS IS FASCISM

Dr. Ley Becomes A Marxist!

(IFTU) With every blow directed during 1933 and 1934 against the German Trade Unions or their still remaining remnants within the German Lobour Front, Dr. Ley, the leader of the Front, has triumphantly stated that the former organisations "rotten with Marxism and egoism" which represented special interests had been finally destroyed and the real "German community of interests" had been built up on a basis of mutual love and harmony.

This has been the theme on which endless variations have been played on all the Nazi organs. But now that there is really not the slightest tattar left of the old organizations and the German workers have been completely deprived of all chance of defending their interests, Ley declares in all seriousness that the German Labour Front represents the interests of the workers! An appeal issued by Ley on the 13th June on the immediate tasks of the German Labour Front states that "while the Party must keep itself free from all sectional interests, this protection of interests must be clearly expressed in the German Labour Front. The interests are there and may not be denied, in so far as they are sound and just. People must see that their interests are best defended in the German Labour Front".

Has Dr. Ley suddenly decided to become a Marxist?

IN NAZI GERMANY

(IFTU) Recent reports from Germany, covering all districts and the most varied industries, all go to show that the shortage of raw materials is making itself felt and in some cases leading to considerable shortening of hours and dismissals. Thus a report from one of the biggest metal works in Mannheim states that three hundred workers were dismissed at the beginning of June and a further three hundred in the middle of June, on account of alleged lack of work. The authors of the report believe, however, that the main cause is a shortage of raw materials and they fear that the factory may possibly be closed down altogether, which would mean the dismissal of a further two thousand workers.

DISMISSAL OF WORKERS

In the well-known Daimler-Benz works, eighty workers were recently dismissed and the shortage of raw materials was given as the reason. Great anxiety has been caused by events in the Opel car works, where the dismissal of six thousand workers was recently envisaged. The local Labour Trustee has already approved the dismissal of 1,500 workers and has moreover agreed that all workers under twenty-five and all who live more than thirty kilometres from the works should be dismissed. In the Adler works in Frankfurt, which empoys between four and five thousand people, there have also been loud complaints recently about the lack of material. A considerable reduction in hours is envisaged because there is a desire to avoid dismissals if possible even if such short time is worked that the workers' pay amounts to less than the relief given for complete unemployment. Nevertheless it is thought that dismissals will soon take place also in the Adler works. It was stated in the general meeting of the German Dunlop Rubber Company, Hanau, that "up till now employment in the current year has been satisfactory. Although there is some temporary (!) difficulty still in the supply of raw materials, the Board feels it can look forward with confidence to the future." The same line is taken in the report of the Deutschen Wollwaren-Manufaktur A. G., in Silesia: "The new year has been accompanied by varying success. In view of the position as regards raw materials, it is not yet possible to present a final picture but it is hoped to bring about a further fall in the deficit."

ALL IS NOT WELL

It is of particular interest to note the widespread view that the cuts in staffs necessitated by decreased orders or other difficulties will be made by not filling the vacancies left by the young men who are called up in the autumn for military service or labour service. Until the autumn the employment position is if possible to be maintained.

It is just as characteristic of the economic difficulties in Nazi Germany that the different districts should report on the sudden cessation of public works. Evidently all is not well with this year's attempts to find work and Ley's promise that unemployment would be completely overcome by the end of the year! In a town in the Taunus for example, work on a swimming bath which had already been dug out was stopped because the promised state subsidy had been held up. In Bad Soden considerable road-building works were planned and the workers had been guaranteed work for a whole year. After they had been working for about a hundred days, work was stopped and all the men dismissed. In the environs of Frankfurt, drainage work was decided on and the work started. It was however suddenly brought to an end because the promised subsidies had been withheld.

Although the newspapers do not report such events, they are known to the masses of the people. The increasing distress and discontent increases contact among the workers and intensifies their will to resistance, as is shown by spontaneous strikes, slackening of production, and conflicts.

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ITCHING STOPS INSTANTLY

ERUPTIONS HEAL AND DISAPPEAR

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INDIA'S VOICE MUST BE HEARD

She Must Be Strongly Represented On League, Says Andrews

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE

SANTINIKETAN, July 30.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the Italo-Abyssinian dispute Rev. Andrews said that two things had been constantly on his mind viz. the fate of the Indians in Abyssinia who would be left entirely unprotected if any war broke out suddenly between Italy and Abyssinia and the question whether India would be represented in a strong manner at the League of Nations when the dispute between the two nations would be brought forward before the League. Even though India was not a member of the Council, he added, she was a member of the League and her voice ought to be heard.—United Press.

Training Classes For Umpiring

KARACHI, July 29.

To raise the standard of umpiring in Cricket in Sind, it has been decided by the Sind Cricket Association to start classes where such training in expert umpiring will be imparted.

This action was taken because of the fact that some time at a critical moment an ignorant umpire takes unnecessarily the life of a batsman.—United Press.

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"FASHIONABLE INDIA"

Direction: MOHANSINH

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Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

ROPING IN TALUKDARS FOR FEDERATION

Kathiawad States' Move

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN, July 29.

States like Baroda, Limbdi and Lathi are persuading through their emissaries, smaller States, situated in their neighbourhood to join the Federation.

Some of the smaller non-jurisdictional Talukdars have signified their assent personally to the Dewan of Baroda, whereas others are still in the negotiation stage.

The Lathi Durbar recently called the Gohilwad Talukdars and expressed its desire to accept them in its fold with such terms as would suit them; but the Talukdars are yet undecided.

ENGINEER V. EDITOR.

Mr. Chhabildas Kothari, an engineer of the Bhavnagar Railway, has instituted criminal proceedings against the Editor of "Roshni," in the Court of the Dhanduka Magistrate.

ECHO OF SHAHIDGUNJ AFFAIR

Eight More Convictions

LAHORE, July 30.

Cases arising out of the first morchha of Muslim crowd on the Shahidgunj Gurdwara on the morning of the 8th instant (when news of the demolition of the Gurdwara was known (were disposed of to-day. Out of eleven persons arrested for being members of unlawful assemblies in front of the Kotwali, three apologised and were let off and eight were sentenced from ten to six months and all ordered to give security of Rs. 1,000 for good behaviour for a year or in default of security two years good behaviour.—A. P.

Fracas In Rawalpindi

RAWALPINDI, July 27.

Several persons were seriously injured as a result of a fracas that occurred between two parties of Muslims of the locality.

It is stated that rivalry existed between the two camps for a pretty long time, and each party was on the look out for a suitable opportunity to turn down the other.

Matters came to a head when one party which had scoured a contract for a grand "Kabadi Match" held at the railway gounds refused permission to the members of the rival camps to witness the match without tickets.

The aggrieved party, is alleged to have thrown a challenge to the contractors party for insult done to them. In pursuance of their challenge several members of the party are alleged to have visited the contractor's shop armed with lathis and axes when a free fight ensued.

Besides other persons belonging to both the sides, the contractor was assaulted with an axe, and was seriously wounded, his right ear was cut off and further deprived of about a dozen teeth.

The alleged assailants are reported to have made good their escape in tongas.

Two of the alleged assailants were subsequently arrested by the police.—A. P.

INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Progress In 1934 Revealed At Annual Meeting

The 27th Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1934, was submitted before the 27th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ld., held on 29th July, following are extracts from the report:—

The Net Premium Income after deducting all re-insurances, refunds and treaty amounted to Rs. 1,11,612-1-5 The Income from Investments and other sources totalled Rs. 93,783-3-3, which together with the Fire Insurance Fund of Rs. 2,25,000 brought forward from the previous year's account amounts to Rs. 3,18,783-3-3 making the total on the credit side of both the Revenue Accounts Rs. 4,30,395-4-8.

On the expenditure side, the Fire Losses paid as well as outstanding on the 31st December 1934 absorbed Rs 33,950-0-9 equal to 30.42 per cent of the net premium income. Management expenses including Commissions, Stationery, Stamps on policies etc., the Directors' and Auditors' Fees, and provision for Income Tax amounted to Rs. 1,06,223-1-2 bringing the total to Rs. 1,40,183-1-11. By adding to this Rs. 2,30,000 being the amount of the Reserve for Unexpired Risks on the 31st December 1934 the total comes to Rs. 3,70,183-1-11.

Life Department—714 proposals for assurance of the total value of Rs. 13,94,000 were received out of which 666 proposals for Rs. 12,78,000 were accepted.

The total number of claims during the year was 4, amounting to Rs. 13,630 out of which Rs. 11,630 have already been paid

SUMMARY.

As stated above, the sum total on the credit side of both the Fire Revenue Accounts comes to Rs. 4,30,395-4-8 while the aggregate total on the debit side comes to Rs. 3,70,183-1-11, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 60,212-2-9. Adding to this the balance of Rs. 4,493-14-1 brought forward from the previous year, there is a disposable balance of Rs. 64,706-0-10. This, the Directors recommend to appropriate as under:—

Payment of Dividend at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent i.e. Rs. 2/8 per Share Rs. 52,882 8-0; Payment of Bonus to the Staff Rs. 4,000-0-0; Balance to be carried forward Rs. 7,823-8-10; Total Rs. 64,706-0-10.

AGRICULTURIST'S SENTENCE UPHELD

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 29.

The sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default four months' additional imprisonment passed upon Dharma Lakshman, an agriculturist, by Mr. M. G. Naik, the then Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, on a charge (under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code) of bringing a false charge, was confirmed in appeal by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, to-day.

The Judge remarked that the appellant though an agriculturist was a clever man and aspired to become a "mukhtyar". Further he had one previous conviction for giving false information and therefore the sentence was not at all severe.

Mr. W. P. Oka, advocate, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. S. S. Kazi, assistant public prosecutor, for the Crown.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Khwatin-i-Islam, an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School for Mahomedan girls has been opened in Sadar (C.P.) which will impart free tuition to the poor students. The Society has established branches at Yeotmal, Amraoti and Nagpur.

ARGUMENTS CUT OFF!

Allegations Against Sessions Judge

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Macklin admitted an application in revision over the order passed by the Sessions Judge of Nadiad in an appeal against the sentences of imprisonment and fine passed by the First Class Magistrate of Anand in a case in which Mirsahebmiya and six others were charged with House trespass, assault and mischief.

The petition was accompanied by an affidavit made by one Hasumiya, which contained allegations against Mr. D. V. Vyas, the Sessions Judge of Nadiad.

It stated that Mr. K. Azad, Barrister from Bombay had been instructed by Mr. Sevaklal Desai, a local pleader on behalf of the appellants; that he arrived in Court at about 7.40 a.m. that day, that the appeal was called out and Mr. Azad began his arguments, that there were altogether five important points on which counsel proposed to attack the judgment of the lower court.

Counsel began his arguments at 7-50 a.m. and he had spoken for only 25 minutes and had dealt with two out of the five points, when Mr. Vyas the Sessions Judge, stopped him saying that he wished to hear the Assistant Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Azad was in the course of his arguments on the third point with respect to certain marks found in the house of the complainant and of the Panchnama. But before he could go on to show that the Panchnama itself had not been proved he was stopped.

The Assistant Public Prosecutor then began arguments at 8-15 a.m. When he stopped the Sessions Judge questioned him so frequently that everybody in court was given the impression that the Judge was not satisfied with the prosecution case.

When the Assistant Public Prosecutor had finished Mr. Vyas turned to Mr. Azad and said: "Do you wish to say anything Mr. Azad?" In the circumstances Mr. Azad corrected the Assistant Public Prosecutor on one or two points and sat down. The Sessions Judge then passed Orders confirming the conviction and sentences passed by the Lower Court.

Mr. Carden Noad, who appeared for the Petitioner, pointed out that a perusal of the Judgment of the Sessions Judge would itself afford internal evidence of the truth of the allegation. He said that the Sessions Judge considered the two-and-a-half points placed before him by counsel for appellants, but that at the point when Counsel had been stopped the judgment also had gone wrong inasmuch as the Judge referred to a Panchnama that had not been legally proved.

Their Lordships admitted the application without further argument, but on the Government Pleader's application that Report should be asked for from the Sessions Judge with reference to the allegations, they directed that he should submit a report.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapathi appeared on behalf of the appellants.

LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI

37th Death Anniversary Celebration

The 37th death anniversary of late Dr. Kaikhoshru Nusserwanji Bahadurji will be celebrated on 7th August (Wednesday) at the Allbless Baug, in the evening, when a Jashan ceremony will be performed at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) invoking the Almighty's blessings for the repose of the soul of the departed worthy. This will be followed by the Navjote ceremony of children of poor Parsi families. A joint dinner will be held late in the evening. Those who wish to participate in this last function can write to Mr. Framroze A. Dubash, Florist, at Chansey Terrace Altamount Road, Bombay.

BOBSLEIGH AND ST. LEGER

It is unlikely that Lord Derby's colt, Bobsleigh, will be able to run for the St. Leger Stakes. He is still confined to the paddocks, and may not go back into training for some time.

Bobsleigh met with an injury that prevented him from contesting the Derby. The veterinary surgeons who were called in advised that the horse should be rested.

College Leader, Lord Derby's trainer, said that there was little time left to get Bobsleigh ready for the St. Leger.

MONSOON STRONG IN BURMA

Heavy Rain Will Occur In East Gujarat

POONA, July 30.

Yesterday's low pressure area over Chota Nagpur moved slightly westwards and caused vigorous monsoon in central parts of the country. The monsoon has also been strong in West United Provinces and active in Burma, North-East India, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, North-East India, West United Provinces Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar and local in East United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and a few falls have occurred in East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

THE CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair one and half inches: Tavoy six; Mergui three; Rangoon and Monywa one hand half each; Amherst, Gwa and Kyaukpyu one each; Cherrapunji, Dibrugarh and Darjeeling two each; Sibsagar and Narayanganj one each; Nagpur and Pachmarhi four each; Mussoorree, Hoshangabad and Seoni three each; Bareilly, Bhopal, Amraoti, Pendra and Chanda two each; Mainpuri, Nowgong, Akola and Khandwa one and half each; Jubbulpore, Saugor and Jagdalpur one each; Mahabaleshwar nine; Khandala five; Mercara four; Poona two; Calicut one and half; and Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Cochin one.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue widespread in Burma, North-East India, East Central India, Central Provinces, North Deccan, Malabar, Konkan and West United Provinces and increase and extend in East United Provinces, West Central India, East Rajputana and Gujrat.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Locally heavy rain will occur in Central Provinces and extend in West United Provinces, West Central India, East Rajputana and East Gujarat during the next 36 hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Two earthquake shocks of moderate and slight intensities at their origins about eight thousand seven hundred and ten and one thousand three hundred and ten miles away were recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at thirteen hours twenty-three minutes and four hours fifty-two minutes I. S. T. on Monday and Tuesday, 29th and 30th July respectively.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.58	51.37	45.14
St. George's Hospital ..	1.50	79.48	56.87
J. J. Hospital	1.00	63.56	49.14
Matunga ..	0.65	60.93	48.81

Departure from Normal +9.50 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-7-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +016 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.2 degrees 0.8 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.1 degrees (normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 277 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.58 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 23.88

Total rainfall during the year 51.59

Weather Remarks Rain and equally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-7-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29-89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.69 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of Moderate intensity at its origin about 8710 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 13h. 23mts. (I.S.T.) on Monday the 29th July 1935. Another shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1310 miles away was also recorded at 4h. 52m (I.S.T.) on Tuesday the 30th July 1935.

AUM

10 RUPEES DEBENTURE

FETCHES

BONUS UPTO Rs. 10,000

A NOVEL (Debenture) Scheme.

The PREMIER INSURANCE AND BUILDING SOCIETY LTD., Madras (which is working under the Life Insurance Act by furnishing Security deposit to the Government) has issued 1,00,000 Debentures of Rs. 10 each and thereby raises Rs. 10,00,000 for the purpose of advancing loans to its Policyholders under its House purchase and Mortgage Loan Schemes.

A premium of Rs. 2-8 is payable per Debenture with the Debenture amount of Rs. 10. This Rs. 12-8 may be paid either in a lump sum with the application or by instalments (i.e. Rs. 2-8 with the application and Rs. 10 in four months at Rs. 2-8 per month with As. 4 extra). Rs. 10,00,000 to be raised will be invested either in the Government Securities or on security of immovable properties.

The Society sets apart Rs. 10,000, on account of interest on Rs. 10,00,000 at 4 per cent. interest per annum. The Debentures will be redeemed as and when deaths of the holders thereof occur and the abovesaid interest of Rs. 10,000 will be distributed every quarter in form of Bonus among the heirs of the deceased Debentureholders whose deaths occur in that quarter.

EXAMPLE. If in a quarter only one Debentureholder dies, his heir gets Rs. 10,000 as Bonus along with the Debenture amount of Rs. 10. If 10 Debentureholders die, the heir of each gets Rs. 1,000 along with Rs. 10. If 11 Debentureholders die and one of them holds ten Debentures and the rest one each, the heir of the former gets Rs. 5,000 along with the Debenture amount of Rs. 100 and the heirs of each of the latter gets Rs. 500 along with the Debenture amount of Rs. 10.

As the Society secures maximum Life Insurance business and earns a higher rate of interest unlike other Life Insurance Companies by granting Loans to its Policyholders at 6 per cent. interest per annum it is bound to make enormous profit. The Society distributes 10 per cent. of its net profits among its Debentureholders in form of dividends during their life time.

So, a person by paying Rs. 10 and taking a Debenture goes on participating in the profits of the Society so long as he lives just as a shareholder of any other Company without any liability but with absolute security and enables his heir to get a bonus upto Rs. 10,000, after his death. Thousands of Debentures are already sold and applications for thousands are being received every month.

The Eminent Actuary Prof. K. B. Madhava, M.A., F.R.A.S., A.I.A., (Lond), has not only testified the workability of the above Debenture Scheme but also affirmed the operations of the Society in the last year to be a record in the Annals of Life Insurance Companies. As the Directors intend closing the list of the Debentures soon, the Debenture Prospectus may be sent for and application for Debentures made immediately to avoid disappointment. A rare opportunity to Share Brokers and Influential Canvassers.

WANTED

Chief Agents and Agents in unrepresented Districts and principal towns respectively in India, Burmah and Ceylon, on both salary and commission. For further particulars apply to:—

Mr. G. SOUNDARRAJAN, B.A. B.L., Secretary.

PREMIER INSURANCE AND BUILDING SOCIETY, LTD.

237, ANGAPPANAICK STREET, MADRAS.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Cleanliness is next to Godliness!!

To keep yourself clean from dirt ..... stains ..... itches ..... impurities ..... etc. ..... you should start using .....

CALCHEMICO'S

MARGO SOAP

To use MARGO SOAP regularly at your daily bath is to enjoy the healthiest luxury of the good old HAMAM!!

..... Its fragrance is pleasing and refreshing ..... its lather is soothing and healing ..... it brings smoothness to skin and improves complexion.

Remember ..... MARGO SOAP is harmless even to the tenderest skin and is *absolutely free from any animal fat.*

See that you get a genuine CALCHEMICO product.

CALCUTTA CHEMICAL

BALLYGUNGE.

Bombay Branch: DEVAKARAN MANSIONS, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

A PICTURE WHICH WILL ENTHRALL YOU FROM BEGINNING TO END

ALL STAR HIGHLY EDUCATED SOCIETY

Cast:-

Mrs. Leela Chitnis, B.A.

Miss Kamala Varerkar

Miss Mira

Sjt. Bhargava, B.A., LL.B.

Sjt. Banerji, M.A.,

etc.

Adarsh hitra, td's. Great Historical Hit!

To be released on SATURDAY, THE 3RD AUGUST, 1935

KRISHNA CINEMA

New Charni Road.

'Life is a Stage'

First of its Type in the History of Indian Talkies

Directed By DEVAKI BOSE

AND

Featuring: DURGA KHOTE

Will be Shortly Released

— AT —

ROXY Talkies

Applauded! Appraised! Acclaimed!

Sulochana

IN

"PUJARINI"

or

Dancer of the Temple

WITH

D. BILLIMORIA, JAMSHEDJI, ZILLOO, BABA VYAS, Syd. AHMED,

Attracting Full houses at every show at—

Majestic Cinema

Girgaon.

Matinee 2-30 p. m. Sat: Sun: Holidays

Daily 5, 8, 10-45 p. m.

Book early to avoid disappointment

WELLINGTON

DAILY: 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

EDWARD G. ROBINSON

in the most remarkable and continuous dual role of a clerk and an assassin in

The Whole Town's Talking

also the beautiful all-colour Cartoon in Entire Technicolour: "HOLIDAY LAND"—the first of its kind in India—

SEE IT POSITIVELY WITHOUT FAIL!

NEXT SATURDAY

A Drama of the rails with love and adventure on the fastest train on earth

THE SILVER STREAK

also the

EXCLUSIVE OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURE

of the

WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

BETWEEN

Max Baer

World's Heavyweight Champion and

JAMES J. BRADDOCK (Challenger)

THRILLING IS—ROUND FISTIC CLASH!

It will prove the greatest thrill of your life!

DO NOT MISS TO SEE THIS PICTURE ON ANY ACCOUNT.

Plans open Phone 22666.

PRINCESS ST. POLICE ACTIVE

Raid In Sheik Memon St. Nets In Seven Alleged Sutta-walas

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Seven persons including the keeper of an alleged gambling den in Sheikh Memon Street, were arrested by the Princess Street Police in a raid carried out on Monday evening.

At 4 p.m. armed with a warrant issued under the Gaming Act by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, the police raided a room on the second floor of Divanchand Building, 75 Sheikh Memon Street.

It is alleged the bogus punter successfully negotiated a bet on a figure predicting the closing figure with a man in the room. An officer then went in and arrested all the persons in the room and seized several alleged satta betting slips and cash amounting to Rs. 60.

The arrested persons (1) Mohanlal Nagardas, (2) Rasiklal Mohanlal, (3) Laxmichand Nathabhai (4) Kantiprasad Mohanjibhai (5) Ambalal Vachhalal, (6) Nemchand Jesraj and (7) Kalidas Hargovindas were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday when the period of their bail was extended.

4-Year Old Girl And 3-Year Old Boy Killed By Fatal Falls

Bombay, Tuesday.

Sumani Bai, the four-year-old daughter of Dr. Raghunath Narayan Gokhale, residing on the second floor of Nowrozi Building, Lady Jamshetji Road, fell down, while she was leaning on the railing of their verandah last evening and died.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest held on her to-day.

Another three-year-old boy, Chandulal who was playing on the third floor of 149, Sheroff Bazar last evening, also fell down and died and a verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest held on him to-day.

RUSE TO EVADE ARREST FAILS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Thief! thief!" shouted a man while running away, it is alleged, with stolen property at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, early this morning.

His pursuers, however, did not believe him and continued their chase. He was eventually caught and handed over to the police.

Fakir Kanthappa, the alleged thief who was stated to have entered a building in the lane and stolen pieces of cloth, was remanded to custody till August 9 at the Girgaum Court, to-day.

ALLEGED DUPING

Marwari Relieved Of Rs. 2,000

BOMBAY Tuesday.

The unhappy experience of a Marwari moneylender, who, after being cheated of cash and jewellery to the extent of Rs. 2,000 by a gang, was threatened with assault if he reported the matter to the police, was narrated to the Byculla police to-day.

Hastimal Sabchand, residing at Tarwadi, Bombay is alleged to have been approached by Abdul Rehman Khatarwalla on Monday, who desired to dispose of secretly, some old and worn jewellery worth Rs. 4,000 for half its value in cash or in new jewellery.

The Marwari agreed to the bargain and the rendezvous for transacting it was fixed at Victoria Road on Monday at about 4-30 p.m.

In a deserted spot at Victoria Road, inside a victoria, the Muslim handed over his bag supposed to contain the old jewellery to the money-lender and received in exchange cash and new jewellery worth Rs. 2,000.

When the Marwari opened the bag after the transaction, he found to his consternation, that it was empty!

He wanted to raise an alarm but eight or nine persons who were loitering in the vicinity, covertly watching him, are stated to have brandished lathis and flourished knives in his presence, and threatened to kill him if he dared to report the matter to the police.

The money-lender took fright and kept "mum" till Tuesday morning when he went to the Byculla police and reported the matter.

The police are investigating.

Members of Hazipur, Shrikrishna Pustakalaya met to celebrate the "Deshpriya Day", when Mr. J. P. Shramik spoke on the eventful career of Deshpriya Sen-Gupta.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. D. Chari, a member of the Council of State from Burma, whose death is reported.

FACTORY OWNER JAILED

Magistrate Holds Accused Employed More Men Than Permitted By Law

WORLI EXPLOSION SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Found guilty of breach of rules of the Indian Explosives Act, Peerbhoy Tayabji Bohri, owner of the fireworks factory at Love Grove, Worli, which exploded during the last Congress Session, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

At about 10-15 a.m. on October 24, 1934, while Alibhoy Mahomedali who was supervising the workshop, was weighing some explosive ingredients, an iron weight fell on the mixture and a terrible explosion took place.

The whole of the factory was reduced to a heap, of ashes and one person died on the spot. Ten others who were seriously injured, died the same evening.

Judging from the nature of the explosion, the Explosives Inspector who inspected the locality, was of the opinion that not less than 10 pounds of explosives were used in the factory.

He also opined that it would be sufficient for manufacturing 500 lbs. of fireworks while the accused's license was limited to manufacture 50 lbs. of firewords.

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate observed, 'It is shown that in this case the building was not used exclusively for the manufacture of fireworks. It was also used as a dwelling place which is contrary to the rules of the Explosives Act.

"While a rule lays down that the number of persons employed in the manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, in the present case as many as 16 or 17 persons were present at the time of the explosion."

CHILDREN UNDER 14 EMPLOYED

"Again, it was specifically required," the Magistrate continued, 'that no iron or wooden tools are permissible in a fire works factory, and here the explosion itself is caused by the falling of an iron weight from iron-scales."

Further, children below the age of 14 were employed in the factoty.

Examining the argument put forward by Mr. M. G. Vyavaharker, defence counsel, that the factory was entrusted entirely to the care of Sailbhoy Mahomedali, who was killed in the explosion the Magistrate observed that the argument did not commend itself to him, the more so it was clear from the evidence that the accused was personally aware of the breach of license conditions.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the charges made against him.

3 ARTS CIRCLE BRANCH IN LONDON

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the 3 Arts Circle was held at Alwane Rafaat on Sunday last when Her Highness Nazli Rafiya Sultana Nawab Begum Saheba acted as hostess on behalf of the Circle. Some of the leading citizens of Bombay were present.

Mr. Makani, the Hon. Secretary gave an account of the growth of Circle and its activities and also referred to the activities of Attya Begum, the founder and President of the Circle, in London. He said that she has established a branch in London and held four meetings which were attended by the ruling princes, aristocracy and legations and also declared that the 3 Arts Circle is the first of its kind founded in Bombay and it has always fostered amongst its members the love of Fine Arts.

An excellent cabaret programme of Indian dances and music, the meeting terminated.

SELF-DEFENCE PLEA FAILS

Brutal And Dastardly Murder With No Extenuating Circumstance Says Judge

BOMBAY Tuesday.

Sentence of death was passed by Mr. Justice Davar on Binali Islam (40) at the High Court Sessons to-day on the special jury unanimously finding him guilty of murder.

A woman named Zainabai was married to one Mahomedally and she secured a divorce from him with the help of the deceased Gabish Abid. Thereafter, she lived as the mistress of the accused who left her after some time. Later, she married the deceased who, thereby, provoked the enmity of the accused.

It appears that on April 13 last i.e., 10 days after the marriage, the deceased was passing along Nagdevi Street when he was attacked by the accused with a knife.

The accused absconded but surrendered to the police after an hour. The deceased later succumbed to his injuries.

The accused pleaded that he had stabbed the deceased in self-defence in course of an altercation.

In sentencing the accused, his Lordship observed that this was a brutal and dastardly murder of a defenceless man and there was no extenuating circumstance that would justify the court in awarding a lesser punishment than the extreme penalty of the law.

The Advocate-General with Mr. S. T. Desai appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Nasiruddin Kazi defended the accused.

"KIDNAPPED" HIS OWN DAUGHTER!

High Court Admits Revisional Application

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court admitted the revisional application of Bawa Mahmad Gulzar against the order of Mr. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, who convicted him of kidnapping his minor daughter from her lawful guardian and sentencced him to be bound over for six months in the sum of Rs 50.

The accused's three-year-old daughter Fatma was living with her maternal grandmother Haznabai, from whom he brought her away on August 18, 1934. In respect of this incident, the present complaint was filed against the accused.

The Magistrate held that under the Sunni Mahomedan law by which the parties were governed, the grandmother was the lawful guardian till the girl came of age, and, therefore, the accused was guilty of the offence although he was the father.

In sentencing the accused as above, the Magistrate ordered that the girl be sent back to her grandmother.

In his revisional application to the High Court, the accused stated that under the Sunni Mahomedan law, the father was the lawful guardian of a minor girl, and the grandmother was only entitled to her custody.

After hearing the accused's counsel Mr. J. B. Desai, Their Lordships admitted the application.

Chronic Illness Causes Mendicant To End Life

Bombay, Tuesday.

That he was suffering from a chronic illness and that the failure of treatment at K. E. M. Hospital to improve his condition drove him to despair was revealed at the inquest held to-day on an aged Muslim mendicant.

His body was found on Monday morning near the staircase of Abu Mansion, Suparibaug Road with his throat cut from ear to ear.

Two prescription notes of the K. E. M. Hospital, and a medicine bottle with the hospital's label thereon were found in the mendicant's cloak. A sharp table knife was also lying near the corpse.

At the inquest on him to-day, a witness stated that Abdul Kadar, the deceased was known to him for a long time. He used to sleep on a foot-path at Supari Baug Road. When witness met the deceased on July 22, the latter told him that his treatment at the K. E. M. Hospital proved futile and that he was after a "herb" to cure the chronic illness, which was sapping his vitality day by day.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A Dohad message states:—The Tilak Anti-War meeting will be held on the 1st August under the auspices of the District Congress Committee.

PERFECT HEALTH!

Alembic Fruit Laxative works gently and thoroughly. Made from a reliable recipe, it has a likeable flavour and is non-habit-forming. It can be given to children without trouble or risk.

Alembic Fruit Laxative relieves constipation, for it helps the removal of waste products regularly and easily. Contains the juice and essence of many kinds of fruits. Hence its superiority to other similar laxatives. It builds up *Perfect Health.*

Alembic

FRUIT LAXATIVE

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY BARODA MADRAS

PEEK FREAN'S

Light, dainty.. yet NOURISHING!

Glaxo BISCUITS

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Perry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

The Great Stunt Picture of 1935

SEARCH For TRUTH

Pulling Crowded Houses every day.

TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LOAN AT 75% INTEREST!

Widow's Story Of Alleged Cheating By Acquaintance Who Sent Her Presents

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 29.

The story of how a Brahmin widow became a victim of the confidence trick played upon her by another woman, who at first sent some presents to keep up the acquaintance newly formed in the course of their common visits to a local temple, and then borrowed loans at a tempting rate of interest of one anna per mensem for every rupee advanced, with the result that she was duped to the extent of Rs. 800 made up by several transactions, was narrated by Sarasvatibai Acharya, the complainant, in the court of Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar the City Magistrate of Thana, when the case in which Anandibai Anantrao Navle stands charged with cheating, came up for hearing.

According to the prosecution, Anandibai met the complainant one day in a local temple, and later took her into her confidence by sending a few presents. Some time afterwards the accused demanded a loan and promised to pay an interest of one anna for every rupee advanced. When the amount rose to about Rs. 800 Sarasvatibai asked for the return of the loans, but Anandibai would not pay any amount; so Sarasvatibai lodged a complaint with Sub-Inspector P. V. Undir of the Thana town police, charging Anandibai with cheating under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

KILLED BY FALLING COCOANUT TREE

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner on Pandya Luxman (35) who died on Saturday following the fall on him of a cocoanut tree, which was uprooted by a strong gale, whi'e he was walking along a lane off, Parbadevi Road.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Sravan Sud 1, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 29, 1354
Parsi: Behman 28, 1304
Sunrise: 6-15 a.m.
Sunset: 7-15 p.m.
Hightide: 0-23 12-54
Lowtide: 6-09 19-01

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

W. I. A. A. Dinner, 8-30 p.m.—Taj Mahal Hotel—Mock Trial and further discussion on "Should Electric Horns be prohibited or not."—Dress optional

Meakin Cup Football: Royal Warwicks vs 5th Heavy Brigade, R.A., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League (Second Division): Texaco vs Blue Rangers, Parel, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 1.

S. S. "Strathaird" with English mails of July 18, due at 2 p.m.

Meakin Cup Football: Durhams vs. winners of Monday's match, Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League Football (Second Division): H. M.'s Customs vs. B.E. S. T., Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 3.

S. S. Cathay with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

HOMOEOPATHS' MEETING

A clinical meeting of the Homoeopathic Post-Graduate Association, Bombay, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. at Sekhasaria Building, Parekh Street, Girgaum.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COUNCIL

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at the Committee's Office, Parel, Poibavdi.

"RENUNCIATION AND ETHICS"

Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Renunciation and Ethics."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Mantai Maru' left Singapore on July 28 and is due to arrive Bombay on August 9 via Penang and Colombo.

The O S K steamer 'Choko Maru' left Colombo on July 28 and is due to arrive Bombay on August 1.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Alavi' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

Parcels for Germany direct per s. s. 'Marianfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th August 1935.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT LOKAMANYA SEVA MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Lokamanya Seva Mandal, Tilak anniversary will be celebrated at the Samaj Seva Sangh, Chinchpokli, to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Sjt. Lalji Pendse will speak on "The Karmayog of Lokamanya". On the same occasion the institution will celebrate its 12th anniversary. Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

SUPPORT TO BAKHALE BILL

Under the auspices of the Bohra Mitra Mandal, a public meeting will be held at the Sutar Chawl, near Abdul Rehman Street, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) to support Mr. Bakhale's Bill regarding shop employees. Mr. Hatimbhai L. Durbar will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Adi Bahadur Khan, Zulmiram Chaudhary, Chelshanker Vyas, Miss Maniben Kara and others will speak.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Devil is a Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sanders of the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Reckless" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh Dasi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"The Dancer of the Temple" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Blood Feud" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Asmat-Ka-Moti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Whole Town's Talking" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Fighting Blood" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD.—"Laurel and Hardy Comic Cuts." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. Bajan songs. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time music. 5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. Indian programme. Light music. 7-30 p.m. Recitations from 'Avesta,' By Ervad Framroz A. Bode. European programme. 7-45 p.m. Empire relay. 8-30 p.m Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Musical Interlude. 9-20 p.m. 'Here and There.' 9-30 p.m. "Following in Father's Footsteps". The B B C Variety Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Pianoforte Recital by Ernest Lush. 7-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 8-45 p.m. "Light and Shade" (Second edition). Another programme of contrasting variety. 9-30 p.m. The Northampton New Theatre Orchestra, directed by Cliff Morgan. Relayed from the New Theatre, Northampton. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-0 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

SECURITY FROM "NAVASHAKTI"

New Printer Asked To Deposit Rs. 6000

Mr. S. M. Wagle filed his declaration as Printer, Publisher and keeper of the "Navashakti" a Marathi daily, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on Tuesday.

The Magistrate passed orders directing Mr. Wagle to deposit Rs. 6,000 before Tuesday evening as security. Of this amount, Rs. 3,000 was the security as keeper and Rs. 3,000 as printer and publisher.

This declaration was filed by Mr. Wagle as a sequel to the application made by Mr. G. D. Savarkar, the printer and publisher of the Paper, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday morning seeking permission to withdraw the declarations which stood in his name. The Magistrate granted the application.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON IMPERIAL BANK

Accused Charged With Cheating And Forgery

On charges of forgery, cheating and attempting to cheat the Imperial Bank of India and the Bank of India Ltd., one Ragunath Dhondu Ghanekar was put up for trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday.

The case for the prosecution, Mr. Manker stated was that the accused introduced one Mr. R. V. Khare, doing business in Government securities, to the Bank of India as its constituent. Mr. Khare opened an account in the Bank in 1933 and drew a cheque on the Imperial Bank for Rs. 2,000 to be placed to his credit in the current account at the Bank of India.

On June 15, the accused presented at the Imperial Bank a pay order purporting to have been written by Mr. R. V. Khare in favour of "L. V. Dhanuker" for Rs. 700. The Bank honoured the pay order and paid the amount to the accused.

PAYMENT WITHHELD.

On June 20, the accused presented another pay order purporting to be drawn by Mr. R. V. Khare for Rs. 2,600—in favour of "L. V. Dhanuker." The accused also gave the Assistant Accountant a letter which he stated was written by Mr. Khare. In the letter the writer requested the bank to honour the pay order.

The accused, Counsel continued sent the pay order through the Central Bank of India for collection to the Bank of India. When the pay order was received at the Bank, it was found that the signature differed from the specimen signature of Mr. R. V. Khare deposited with the Bank. Payment was therefore withheld and the cheque was returned to the Central Bank of India Ltd.

The Bank of India communicated with Mr. Khare regarding the pay order which the accused is alleged to have represented was drawn by Mr. Khare.

Mr. Khare came and saw the Accountant of the Bank and denied having drawn a pay order in favour of the accused.

The matter was reported to the police and investigations were in progress, when Mr. Khare discovered that Rs. 700 had been withdrawn from his current account with the Imperial Bank. The "modus operandi", the police Prosecutor, contended was the same as that employed in the Bank of India, with this difference that the Bank of India had not paid the amount of the pay order, while the Imperial Bank had paid out the money.

ARRESTED IN POONA.

When this was discussed, the accused had already been arrested in Poona. He was indentified by the officers of the Imperial Bank and of the Bank of India as the person who had presented the pay orders.

Mr. Manker then led evidence corroborating the prosecution story.

The Magistrate adjourned further hearing to August 6.

Mr. W. K. Manker, Police Prosecutor for the Crown. The accused was undefended.

Students To Celebrate Tilak Anniversary

Under the auspices of the National Students' League a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at Blavatsky Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will preside and among the speakers will be Miss Sushila Damania and Messrs. Joachim Alva, Godhiwala, Trivedi, Chandy and others.

SILVER JUBILEE FUND, BOMBAY BRANCH

Statement Of Receipts And Payments

The following is the Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Bombay City Branch of their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund till July 18, 1935, sent by the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund:—

PAYMENTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount remitted to Central Fund	4,73,930	4	7
Donations received direct by the Central Fund Authorities from subscribers in Bombay City, per contra	5,533	0	0
Amounts expended on Local Celebrations (including Rs. 20,795-2-0 earmarked by subscribers and Rs. 20,836-12-3 transferred from principal Fund)	41,631	14	3
Total	Rs. 5,21,095	2	10

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total collections received by the Honorary Treasurer	5,15,562	2	10
Donations received direct by the Central Fund Authorities from subscribers in Bombay City, per contra	5,533	0	0
Total	Rs. 5,21,095	2	10

Mr. H. N. Navalkar, son of Mr. Luxmanrao Moroba Navalkar, J. P., was one of the successful candidates in the 2nd LL.B., Examination, securing a high class with about 60 per cent marks. He won all the prizes of Rs. 75 each awarded by the Government Law College.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SCHEME

Bombay Tenants' Association Invites Suggestions

At the meeting of the Managing Board of the Bombay Tenants' Association held on Saturday last, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting gives its full support to the proposal made by Dr. Solanki and Mr. Sayyad Munavar that the rents should be charged to tenants according to English Calendar only and that the Government should take early steps to stop the rent being charged according to the Vernacular Calendar by the landlords.

(2) This meeting is of opinion that the Bombay Government should not have opposed the first reading of Rao Bahadur Bole's Franchise Bill.

The meeting decided to call for suggestions from the members and the general public on the Association's Co-operative Housing Scheme.

The important rules in that connection are the following:—

Members:—(1) No person shall be a member unless he is a member of the Bombay Tenants' Association.

(2) The entrance fee is Re. 1; and each share is of Rs. 25.

(3) The Share Capital shall be Rs. 50 lacs.

(4) Land and Building in Bombay and its vicinity shall be acquired and dwelling-houses for the use of members shall be erected and maintained for the use of members so that they should have their own dwelling-houses at nominal rents after a period of 20 years.

The said scheme is based on insurance basis.

The copy of the Housing Scheme can be had for inspection at the Ward offices of the Association or at the Head Office of the Association, 250, Vithalbhai Patel Road, (Girgaum Back Road), Bombay No. 4.

CENTRAL DIVISION ASSEMBLY ELECTION

Kazi Mir Chiraghuddin's Candidature

Mr. Kazi Mir Chiraghuddin is standing as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly, Central Division, Mohamedan constituency. Mr. Kazi is the officiating Kazi of Nasik, a special Magistrate, First Class. He is a retired Deputy Collector.

In Memory of
The Late LOKMANYA TILAK
15th DEATH ANNIVERSARY
on
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

B. P. C. C. PROGRAMME.

7-50 a.m. Procession to start from Congress House.

8-15 a.m. Putting wreaths and flowers on the statue of Lokmanya.

6-30 p.m. Public meeting at Congress House, Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar presiding.

Speakers: Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Sjts. Nagindas T. Master, S. A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi, P. R. Lele, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others.

IN AID OF QUETTA

Women's Variety Concert At Royal Opera On Saturday

Under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the Kayastha Yuwak Mandal, a Variety Concert in aid of the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund will be staged at the Royal Opera House, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, the 3rd August.

Sjt. K.M. Munshi will preside.

Programme includes Ladies' Garba Dance, Orchestra, Tableaux from "Chitra," by Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore, Dance by Misses Anjani Kumari Vora and Bansri Bala and Songs by Misses Guniyal Desai and Kamala Shah.

Mrs. Padmavati Banaraskar (a pupil of Khan Saheb Abdul Wahid Khan) will give special performance of classical music. "Tabla Tarang" by Prof. Shankerrao Kapileshwari.

Tickets costing each Rs. 7, Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 will be available at Associated Advertisers, at 168, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Call To Members To Join Tilak Day Procession

The Chief Officer of the National Guards writes:—

"All the members and recruits of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present at the Congress House, at 7 a.m. on Thursday (1st August), to take part in the "Tilak Day" procession that is being organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

It has been decided that all the members and recruits of the Guards should go on a route-march to Vihar Lake, on Sunday morning. One section (the Gowalia Tank Section) of about 30 members are starting. Other members or recruits who want to join the batch going to Vihar Lake are asked to meet either Mr. N.N. Pradhan, the General Secretary of the Guards, or Mr. V.R. Modak, Officer-in-Charge of the Gowalia Tank Section to know the details.

MAYOR'S QUETTA RELIEF FUND

The following is the list of contributions received on July 29 towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	118,696	6	6
ACCOUNT NO. I.			
The Staff of the Bombay Port Trust "4th instalment" Dy. Conservator's Department amounts below Rs. 25	144	12	0
Dr. Jamiatram B. Desai	25	0	0
Dr. Joseph Benjamin	25	0	0
Amounts below Rs. 25	36	0	0
Messrs. Nazarali Samsuddin & Sons	51	0	0
Mr. Framroze D. Lalkaka	25	0	0
ACCOUNT NO. II.			
The Staff of the K.E.M. Hospital and Seth G. S. Medical College	2,080	0	0
From "R"	5	0	0
Total	Rs. 121,089	2	6

Free Hindi Classes At Dadar

The Hon. Secretaries of "G" Ward D.C.C. write:—

In view of the approaching examinations in the first week of September and since Dadar has been fixed as one of the two centres, the Dadar District Congress Committee has decided to afford further facilities to enable a larger number of students to appear for them. Hereafter daily classes will be conducted for a month only except on Sundays, separately for male and female students, in the office rooms of this Committee, just opposite the Dadar Railway Station, B. B. & C. I. These free Hindi classes are opened to ladies exclusively from 5 to 6 p.m. and for all others from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

Successful In Hygiene And Sanitation Exams.

The following gentlemen are declared successful in the Examination of Hygiene and Sanitation conducted by the Cosmopolitan Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association:—

(1) M.N.A. Trilokekar, (2) S. N.S. Talpade, (3) V.G. Hate, (4) A.H. Saitavdekar and (5) B. R. Devrukhakar.

At its meeting to be held on 3rd August, the Executive Council of Nagpur University will nominate persons, out of whom the Court will select the next Vice-Chancellor of the University in November.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Film Inspectors

In reply to an interpellation in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Home Member said that since the establishment of the Board of Film Censors in Bombay, no Muslim had been appointed to the post of an Inspector of Films. Appointment of film inspectors cannot be made on communal or religious grounds. It would be a pernicious precedent if they were. But there is considerable force in the demand that in view of the fact that a fairly large number of films shown nowadays are in Urdu and pertain to the history and culture of Islam in one way or the other, at least one of the inspectors employed should possess not merely a working but thorough knowledge of Urdu and be conversant with Islamic literature and history.

Maternity Homes

In the last few years, Maternity Homes and Nursing Homes have cropped up in abundance in the city. The Municipality and the Government can take action if the food is adulterated or a hotel is run on insanitary lines. But they can do nothing if a maternity home or a nursing home is kept filthy and run on insanitary lines. Many of these Maternity Homes leave little to be desired. But inside some of these institutions little care and attention are given to hygiene and sanitation. Sometimes bed sheets and pillows are not changed for days together and instead of midwives and nurses ordinary "ayahs" are engaged to tend the mothers and their babes. These institutions are found very paying in these hard times. It is time the authorities took some measures to remedy the situation.

BIGGEST TRAINING CENTRE IN THE EAST

Capt. Eadon Sees Bright Future For His Delhi Scheme

VAST POSSIBILITIES FOR INDIANS IN AVIATION

"If complete aeronautical education had been available in India, it would have been unnecessary for dozens of Indian students to proceed to England or abroad to obtain instruction in the higher arts of the profession," observed Capt. Alan T. Eadon, F. R. Ae. S., M. I. Ae. E., justifying the scheme for opening the Aeronautical Training Centre of India, at Delhi.

Capt. Eadon explained the details of the scheme which aims at providing advanced courses in aeronautical engineering, including the Science of the construction of aircraft and aero-engines.

In an exclusive interview to the "Bombay Chronicle", Capt. Eadon discussed the bright future of the institution, which opened great possibilites for Indians in the field of civil aviation and aerial transport.

Characterising aeronautics as the absolute essence of engineering, he held that a fully qualified aeronautical engineer, if he was also versatile, could get any job in the subsidiary industries.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The scheme provides for a Board of thirty Governors. A small board is constituted at present, and the number of governors would be gradually augmented so as to co-opt various interests at a later date.

Capt. Eadon is the principal of the institution, and out of the 8 governors of the present Board, seven are actively connected with aviation. Lord Ronaldshay is one of the principal supporters of the scheme which is nearing completion, and before the end of October, the Training Centre would start working.

FLYING COURSES

Advanced courses included in the curriculum are the Science of the construction of aircraft and aero-engineering, metallurgy, physical testing of materials used for construction of aircraft, heat treatment of metals and the testing of various parts.

Practical aviation courses consist of flying instruction under advanced conditions, such as blind flying, night flying with cross-country, night flying over considerable ranges with landings at intermediate landing grounds by the aid of landing equipment.

Our representative asked if flying conditions in India were considered exceptionally favourable for flying, necessitating students to go abroad to practise flying in condition of storms and air-currents.

Capt. Eadon replied that conditions in India were similar to those elsewhere. An additional danger to flying in this country was the large number of vultures which came in the way of the planes. The most difficult period for flying was during the monsoon season.

OPPOSITION FROM FLYING CLUBS

Asked as to what he thought about the initial opposition to the scheme, offered by certain Flying Clubs in India, Capt. Eadon spoke with conviction and said that if complete aeronautical education had been available in India, it would have been unnecessary for dozens of Indian students to proceed to England or abroad to obtain instruction in the higher arts of the profession.

"The Bombay Flying Club and myself," added Capt. Eadon, "had always had a complete understanding of the whole position."

Expressing himself clearly on the subject, he said that the Aeronautical Training Centre provided a great need in India. 300 students who had sent in their applications for the 80 seats in the Training Centre, according to Capt. Eadon, constituted an unmistakable proof that there was a need for an advanced instructional training centre.

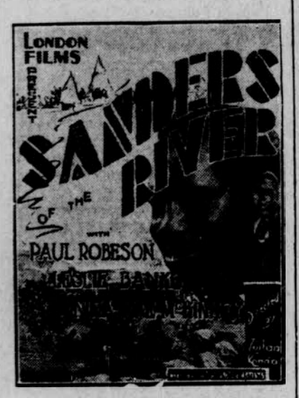
At a distant date, if all the plans went well, it would be perfectly possible, observed the captain, to run an automobile instructional centre in conjunction with the aero-engine courses.

"As an example," he concluded, "I may quote the College of Aeronautical Engineering, which is amalgamated with the automobile training college of Chelsea in England."

BIGGEST IN THE EAST

The Training Centre, would be the biggest in the East, with up-to-date laboratories competing with any engineering College.

Capt. Eadon is busy now making final arrangements before the Training Centre opens in Delhi. He would be shortly proceeding to Calcutta.



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Red House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1935

MARRIAGE REFORM

It is gratifying to note that the Inter-caste Marriage Bill which Dr. Bhagvan Das proposes to introduce in the Legislative Assembly has been cordially welcomed by enlightened Hindu public opinion, to judge from the warm support given to it by papers like the "Tribune," the "Hindustan Times," the "National Call" and the "Hitvada" and Hindu leaders like Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and N. M. Joshi. Many social reformers would, like Mr. Joshi, go further than the Bill and support legislation enabling persons belonging to Hindu or Muslim or Christian religion marrying among themselves without being forced to make a declaration that they do not belong to any of these religions, necessary under the present law. Orthodox leaders and papers have so far been reticent on the subject. That is partly because they feel that opposition to such a modest measure as was popular enough even seventeen years ago when the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel had sponsored it makes them look small in the eyes of the public and partly because they fear that opposition might call forth more aggressive support for the Bill. It is, however, too much to expect that the measure will have smooth sailing in the Assembly. Government have recently been distrustful of social reform by legislation, especially when it has any political significance. And when such an attitude is exhibited directly, or indirectly, it is sure to be a signal for the orthodox and all other obscurantists, in the Assembly and outside, to rally in opposition to the proposed reform.

Social Reform Essential

Some strong opposition to the Bill is sure to come from South India. It is a puzzle to many that in this part of the country even men like Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. Satyamurti have decried such a simple and humanitarian measure as the Sarda Act. Mr. Sastri's address to the Social Reform Club of the Annamalai University is in several respects thoroughly reactionary and has been justly criticised by papers like the "Tribune" and the "Indian Social Reformer." It is also possible that some Brahmin Congressmen in South India, while they are radicals in politics are utter reactionaries in social matters. The non-Brahmins, however, are for the most part supporters of social reform, though their politics vary considerably. Only, they need to be more active in their support of social reform, and all who oppose it must be thoroughly exposed to whatever political school of thought they claim to belong. Social reactionaries should no longer be elected to any of the legislatures. Only those should be elected who are staunch supporters of both social and political reform.

Wanted Vigorous Propaganda

What is most essential with regard to Dr. Bhagvan Das's Bill is vigorous educative propaganda in support of it. Earnest reformers should not be content with the thought that the merits of the Bill would speak for themselves and that no propaganda is necessary. The merits are undeniable but they need to be brought home to the public. It is not enough to canvas votes in the Assembly. Many members would finally vote for the Bill only if there is strong public opinion in support of it. It is in any case certain that unless influenced by very strong public opinion Government will not support the measure. Finally, it should be noted that the Bill is only permissive. While that fact should minimise opposition to the Bill, it should also be borne in mind that the reform will be a dead letter unless it is made popular by propaganda. It is not enough for inter-caste marriage to be permitted. They should be common, when alone they would achieve the desired object, the fusion of castes and the consequent strengthening of Hindu society.

Public Borrowing In India

The new Rupee Loan of the Government of India, issued at 96-1/2, and carrying interest at 3 per cent, would make, in the present depressed state of the country's trade and industry, good investment to those who have unemployed surplus capital to invest. The loan is to be subscribed for in cash, or in the form of 5 per cent bonds, 1935, or 6-1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds,—all which are due for repayment this year; and which, if converted on these terms, will not mean a bad bargain for the holders of these securities, despite the seemingly low rate of interest. The loan is for a period of nineteen years, with option to Government to redeem it, at three months' notice, any time after sixteen years of its currency.

This is, really speaking, a loan for the conversion of maturing obligations,—though such of the holders as, despite the generous terms offered for conversion, refuse to convert their Bonds into the new Loan may have to be, and will be, paid off in cash. There is, however, no alternative employment of such realised monies possible, with the same security, and the same yield; and so there is no danger of Government being disappointed in the matter of subscriptions, in cash, or bonds. The requirements of Government, also, will be amply satisfied by this and the Sterling Loan already floated during the year; so that the Money Market in the busy season need anticipate no further drain on public loan account. But, when all this has been said in favour of the loan, the fact remains that Indian public borrowing, closely scrutinised, still continues to be largely unproductive and that, despite the nominal reduction in the rate of interest, the aggregate and ultimate burden on the people would be not materially reduced. There is, indeed, no hope of such real reduction in the burden of government, so long as the principle is not heartily adopted of using the available surplus capital of the community exclusively in reproductive or nation-building operations and activities. The legacy of the past cannot, indeed, be summarily liquidated; but, so long as the present maxims of Public Finance prevail, so long as the present type of financial administrator continues to be in the ascendant, there can be no chance for that radical re-orientation in financial policy, which alone can accomplish the real betterment, industrial as well collective, of the Indian people.

An Abyssinia Day.

We must congratulate the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party on its decision to observe an All-India Abyssinia Day. There can be no question about Abyssinia being entitled to full and complete sympathy. It is clear—even Italy loudly proclaims the fact—that the first and last object of Signor Mussolini is not to vindicate any grand principle of ethics or international politics but to annex Abyssinia and feed Italian Imperialism on her. It is also obvious that the rest of Europe, while convinced of the real purpose of Signor Mussolini, does not dare to stand up in defence of an innocent and helpless country. Abyssinia is being condemned to suffer to appease Imperialist hunger and avoid inter-Imperial conflicts. She is the victim of Imperialism and it is the barest duty of India publicly to declare their sympathy for that unfortunate country. We hope the Abyssinia Day will be observed on a nation-wide scale and we do wish the Congress formally adopted it as its own.

Indian News From London

MASANI TELLS BRITISH WORKERS ABOUT CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

Saklatvala's Appeal To British Workers To Help Indian Cause

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, July 23 (By Air Mail.)

Indian visitors to London make it a point to visit the House of Commons on Mondays as that day is generally recognised as India Day to seek information from the India Secretary on Indian affairs in the form of questions.

Yesterday, in the visitors' gallery the number of Indians was comparatively larger as two important questions were put down on the Order Paper. One of them came from the Brigadier General Clifton Brown on the recent troubles in Lahore and the other came from Mr. David Grenfell (Labour) with regard to the impounding of the passport of Mr. M. R. Masani, the Bombay Socialist. Mr. R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary for India, did not offer any illuminatory explanation which we had not obtained in the columns of the week-end newspapers dealing with the firing on the Muslim crowd in Lahore on Saturday and Sunday last. An Indian visitor who listened to Mr. Butler's reply offered to me the following comment. "The Under-Secretary has merely confirmed what I knew in Fleet Street on Sunday."

That Passport.

Mr. Butler's reply to Mr. Grenfell giving the reason which prompted the Foreign Office to impound Mr. Masani's passport certainly did not do credit either to his Chief, who sits in the Upper House or to the Government of India under whose instructions, the arbitrary action was decided upon. Although there was no supplementary question put to the Under-Secretary, it was clear that the Socialist benches in the House were not pleased with the explanation that "the passport was impounded and renewal was refused at the request of the Government of India, who considered that Mr. Masani's activities in India were such as to make it undesirable that he should be in possession of a passport for travel abroad. My noble friend is not prepared to agree that his passport shall be returned to him, but an emergency certificate for his return to India will be issued to him when required." I think Mr. Grenfell missed a good opportunity in not pointing out to the Under-Secretary that the charge against Mr. Masani is a piece of nonsense. The members of the House were entitled to know something of Mr. Masani and his political activities. The more I think of it, the more I am driven to the conclusion that the Opposition did not show sufficient enthusiasm to challenge the Government action. At least more than four members in the lobbies asked me, "Who is this Mr. Masani?" And they were surprised when I told them that he was not a Communist, but was a secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, their next question "Is that Party declared illegal in India?" Again they were surprised to be told that although the Communist Party is under that category, the Party to which Mr. Masani belongs or the movement which he is conducting in India is an entirely legal organisation. They regretted the Government decision on the question of Mr. Masani's passport as they realised that Mr. Masani belongs to an organisation whose membership is restricted to members of the Indian National Congress and who have to subscribe to the Congress creed of non-violence.

However, Mr. Masani is indifferent about his passport. He has not time in the midst of his public engagements with different working class organisations in this country to take the great Monarch at the India Office or his representative in India seriously. He is concerned about what he is going to speak at a Labour Party meeting, what reply he should have ready for offering to his Communist critics in this country. Then he makes it a point not to turn down the invitations of different editors to write for their trade union and working class organs. On Sunday last, Mr. Masani was at the Marx Memorial Library and Institute expounding his party's policy. To-day he will be addressing Indian students at the Students' Hostel in Gower Street. And to-morrow he will be facing Labour members of Parliament and candidates on the invitation of Mr. D. R. Grenfell, M.P., Mr. Tom Williams, M.P. and Mr. Gordon MacDonald, M.P.

Marx Memorial Library.

The Marx Memorial Library and Institute is now a big and impor-

(Continued on page 9).

Through Nofrontier News Service

PREVENTION OF WAR

Co-operation Among Neutral Powers In Defending Their Neutrality May At Least Prevent The Spread Of A War

By PHILIP C. JESSUP
Professor of International Law, Columbia University.

President George Washington's administration adopted a policy of neutrality in order to keep the United States out of the great war in Europe following the French Revolution. They adopted that policy after full deliberation because of their conviction that it offered the only road to peace. They were convinced that this new country needed a period of peace in which to develop itself. Their hopes were not fully realised. The American Government immediately found that the role of a neutral led inevitably to a series of quarrels with belligerents regarding the defence of neutral rights. As a result, we engaged in a limited war with France in 1798 and fought the War of 1812 with England.

When Neutrality Is Possible

In the lesser wars which dotted the 19th century, we assumed without further investigation that neutrality was the obvious and only policy for us to pursue. It was successful as a means of keeping out of war but this was due to the fact, in some cases that the war did not involve great naval operations, or, in other cases, that England with her powerful fleet was also neutral. When the world War broke out in 1914, there was a similar return to the neutral policy without any change in it having been adopted or even studied. This was another gigantic struggle with the British navy engaged as a belligerent and with an important part of the war fought on the high seas, and involving the economic problem of preventing the enemy from securing supplies. As President Wilson's correspondence with Colonel House shows, the violation of neutral rights by the Allies came close to bringing us to war with them in 1916. The overwhelming pro-ally sentiment in the United States due largely to effective propaganda, and the type of German violation of neutral rights which involved the loss of American lives, led us into war with Germany in 1917.

If another great war breaks out tomorrow and if we turn back to our traditional neutrality policy, shall we be able to stay out? To answer that question, we must first answer the question whether the defence of neutral rights is appropriate and necessary.

Motive Of Profits

When George Washington's adminstration adopted the neutrality policy they were fully conscious not only that it was a wise course but that it would be a profitable one. In 1790, Thomas Jefferson wrote to a friend: "It is expected the flames of war will be kindled" between England and France. "Since this war is decreed by fate, we have only to pray the soldiers may eat a great deal" of food which Americans would sell to them. Six years later he wrote: "I hope the new world will fatten on the follies of the old." Later, in 1822, when Russia was at war with Turkey, Jefferson wrote to John Adams: "I hope we prove.....that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter; and it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniacs in one part of the world is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office, and let us milk the cow while the Russian holds her by the horns and the Turk by the tail."

These remarks of Jefferson are samples of the attitude which has controlled neutrals for three hundred years. They have publicly protested that they seek only to protect a normal commerce and they have argued that this normal neutral commerce should not be disrupted because other nations choose to fight. In fact, however, they have tried to protect an enormously increased trade, resulting from war-boom markets.

Law Of Neutrality

We are told that it is ignominious and shameful for the United States to lie down and not defend its neutral rights. We have grown up in the idea that neutrality is an opportunity for great commercial profits and that if necessary we must fight to defend these profits. Until we get this idea out of our minds, it is true that neutrality cannot assure us of peace when a great maritime war breaks out.

On the other hand, if we abandoned this notion of trying to get the excess profits out of neutrality, neutrals throughout the world would have a reasonable basis for denying the right of belligerents to interfere with their traffic. There is no question that belligerents have time and again been guilty of absolutely illegal and unjustifiable interference with neutral trade. It is equally true that throughout the course of three centuries, neutral merchants have resorted to every fraud and trick which human ingenuity could devise to escape the legitimate restrictions of belligerents.

Cost Of War

It is not necessary to remind you of the hideous cost of war. It is a cost not only in actual money expenditure, but in the unmeasured economic damage which follows the dislocation of trade and all of the other tragedies which follow in war's wake. The cost of war includes the loss of human life and the moral and social disintegration which war inevitably brings. To avoid the cost of war—and it is a cost which is not reduced even by complete

(Continued on Page 11).

Frankly Speaking

MASANI'S PASSPORT

Lord Zetland has adopted a better attitude in the matter of Mr. Masani's passport than did Mr. Butler. It is a distinct improvement in the context of the insistence of the Government of India on the passport being actually impounded. And that too on the ground of being connected with the Communist Party! The Government of India supplied the Secretary of State with a "history" of Mr. Masani, a "history" complete even with a reference to an "occasion" on which Mr. Masani is alleged to have favoured violence and about which Mr. Masani's colleagues in the Congress and Mr. Masani himself would like to have more details. But it is curious that while they know all about Mr. Masani they are ignorant of what is very common knowledge, namely that Mr. Masani has nothing to do directly or indirectly with the Communist Party. Why this amazing ignorance? And why should the passport be renewed only "for a specified period"? Apart from this, the attitude of Governments both in Simla and Whitehall involves a question of principle. Why should Communism or close association with Communists be at all regarded as a justification for impounding passports?

ACTION AGAINST TRADE UNIONISTS

Mr Butler, replying to a question in the House of Commons, denied discrimination against Trade Unionists in the drive against Labour leaders under the Emergency Powers Laws. It may be that Trade Unionists were not deliberately discriminated against. But it is a fact that all those who are interned at least in the Bombay Presidency are Trade Unionists. And it is also a fact that "Trade Unionists" as Mr. Williams urged, "were described as Communists and were frequently apprehended without charges being preferred." Mr. Butler should certainly make inquiries.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

The passing of the Bill amending the Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1925 by the Bombay Legislative Council is one of the few achievements on which Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, the Government and the present session of the Council may all be congratulated. The ease with which the Bill was passed is due to Government's consulting the public fully before they formulated their proposals. They may well learn a lesson from this and make it a point ever to take the public into confidence in the very formative stages of any measure they contemplate. Even now the Bill is not perfect and its utility will depend largely on the rules to be made under the amended Act. And it is to be hoped that Government will duly consult non-official expert opinion and other interests concerned in formulating the rules. It is also to be hoped that either the Bombay Government or the Government of India will soon initiate a Bill effectually preventing the adulteration of drugs, as the Bombay amended Act, deals only with the adulteration of food stuffs, particularly butter and ghee.

NOT SURPRISING.

A United Press report from London gives a summary of a significant manifesto recently issued by the Executive Committee of the Communist International. In essence it implies a return to original tactics and a clear compromise with 100 per cent idealism which "official Communists" had been professing for sometime past. But the instruction to work for a "united front with the Social Democrats and of the revolutionary workers with the bourgeois elements in the colonial countries," however *revolutionary* shall we say, a revision of policy it may constitute, is certainly not surprising. Russian foreign policy—inspired by a very justifiable instinct of self-preservation—has been unmistakably pointing to this direction ever since the World Economic Conference in London and more particularly since the entry of the Soviet into the League of Nations.

WOMEN AND REFORMS

The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference has issued a spirited statement on the present position of women under the new constitution and the attitude to be taken up by women towards it. After setting forth its objections to the various disabilities that continue to be imposed upon them even under the new constitution, the committee states: "There is a strong feeling among us that until such time as these disabilities. . . are removed we may not be able to participate in the working of the new constitution." The committee also reiterates its view that "we women cannot separate ourselves from the larger issues involved in a question which concerns not only us but the status of our country." Such a self-respecting and nationalist attitude should be an example to those groups or parties that are always content to take purely sectional views of things and are subservient to Government in any circumstances. Whatever may be the final decisions of the Women's Conference about working the new constitution, it is to be hoped that all women eligible for voting will enlist themselves in the electoral rolls.

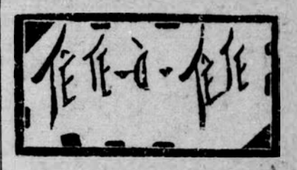
A RETROGRADE MEASURE.

The Indian Colonial Association has received information that Indian residents in Fiji islands are sending petitions to the Secretary of State for Colonies protesting against the introduction of the nomination system in place of the election system so far prevalent. It would be a retrograde step, indeed, if this proposal of the Fiji Council were accepted. And the Indian settlers would be denied the opportunity to voice their opinion in the Council through their accredited representatives. This will be nothing short of a gross denial of what is undoubtedly their elementary right. We hope the Colonial Secretary will see to it that the Indians in Fiji are not further deprived of their political rights by the introduction of nomination system.

— PRESS VIEWS —

A Question For Ulema

We take this opportunity to appeal to the Ulema of Lahore and other places to define what is to be regarded as a mosque and upto what limits, in time and place. To attach so much sanctity to a place and building of prayer as to make every inch of it defendable at the cost of human life——the primary source from which the prayers go out—seem to us mere (?) idolatry; for the whole building becomes an idol in that case! It would mean indirectly that those who led a powerful crusade in history against idolatry of all kinds, have been unconsciously overtaken by that subtle tendency in human nature; secondly if by long use by the Sikhs, the Shahidganj mosque was rendered not worth fighting for and if the principle underlying this decision is clearly enunciated by the Ulema, many similar troubles all over India would be averted.—"The Mahratta"



BENGAL AND NEW REFORMS.

Chief Minister Marked Out.
—Headlines.

Pity the poor man!

* * * *

At a dinner, given in his honour by M.P.'s, Sir Samuel Hoare was presented with a bound copy of the India Bill.

With this signal mark of appreciation of his services the Indian Nation also will thoroughly agree.

The tome is an epitome of Sir Samuel's contribution to British Imperialism.

* * * *

An instance of the wonderful knowledge about this country possessed by the Secretary of State for India is provided by Lord Zetland's answer to a question about Mr. Masani's passport. After alleging that Mr. Masani had given grounds for suspicion, he "recalled the occasion in the Congress meeting when Mr. Masani moved an amendment in favour of violence, opposing Mahatma Gandhi's proposals urging non-violence."

* * * *

In a statement on the new constitution, the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference records "deep indignation at the wifehood qualification, which has been imposed on us despite our repeated protest."

We humbly beg to agree.

But since there doesn't seem to be much chance of the franchise infliction being removed, how would it be if it was balanced by the imposition on men of an extra-husbandhood qualification? Husbands do deserve some compensatory gifts.

* * * *

The Committee also threatens that "we may not be able to participate in working the new constitution."

What is wanted and confidently expected is that they will participate in wrecking it.

For which the sex possesses a characteristic genius.

* * * *

Rather intriguing headlines from a Delhi weekly:—

Significance of Abyssinia to Asia
—Can Indians Dance?

Depends on the tune, one would think. But we refer the matter to confrere Vakil, because really speaking, we don't know what our contemporary is talking about.

* * * *

It is most gratifying to learn that Muslim "leaders" of the Conference and the League have started a fund for the relief of sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, which occurred exactly two months ago. And what is more, they have already collected a magnificent sum of over a thousand rupees.

It is confidently anticipated that equal, if not greater, promptness will be displayed in the work of relief which will be launched after the need for it ceases to exist.

* * * *

A headline in a contemporary couples:

"POLITICIANS and CHARACTER."

This we regard as an unjust dig at many of these poor fellows.

* * * *

In a fit of loyal ecstasy a correspondent in a Northern India paper exclaims:

"We want the British. We trust them. We admire them. We fear them. They alone are our hope."

Sounds like a South Sea Island woman in a romantic novel, declaiming in favour of her Cave-Man.

* * * *

A headline from Calcutta paper:—

DELHI PAPERS WASHED.

It is, however, disappointing that our Bengal contemporary did not go on to hope that they are not ironed next.

* * * *

He: "I'm going to kiss you."

She: "It takes two to make a bargain."

He: "O.K. I'll give you two kisses."

To-Day's Fateful Meeting Of League Council

Outcome Depends On Britain's Attitude

Mere Adjournment Of Dispute Not Favoured

Disputants To Be Left To Negotiate Settlement Before August 25?

GENEVA, July 29.

League circles express the opinion that the outcome of Wednesday's meeting depends on the attitude of Britain, and such indications as have transpired seem to show that Britain will not readily consent to a mere adjournment of the dispute into the hands of the Conciliation Commission.

France would undoubtedly be willing to shelve the matter for another week, but confidence is felt that if Britain gives a lead France will follow. In view of the grave possibilities it is considered unlikely that there will be a public session of the council for a day or two, and an endeavour will be made to discover common ground through private conversations.—Reuter.

SANGUINE SPIRIT PREVAILS

PARIS, July 29.

A sanguine spirit prevails that the League Council meeting on Wednesday will pass off quietly leaving Italy and Abyssinia to negotiate a settlement before August 25. Close observers are confident that the dispute will be left in the hands of the Conciliation Committee, but it is considered that actually the real Conciliators and arbitrators will be Mr. Eden and M. Laval who will meet to-morrow when the former is "en route" to Geneva.—Reuter.

FRANCE TAKES PRECAUTIONS

Battalion Of Senegalese Sharpshooters In Readiness

PARIS, July 29.

The French Somaliland military force consisting of one company will be raised forthwith to a battalion of well-equipped Senegalese sharpshooters. The reinforcement is a precaution in case the Italo-Ethiopian conflict disturbs the neighbouring tribes. Some aeroplanes are also being despatched.—Reuter.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE ENTERTAINED

Zetland Presents Him Bound Copy Of India Bill

LONDON, July 30.

A bound copy of the India Bill, with his name engraved on it was presented to Sir Samuel Hoare by Lord Zetland at a private dinner in the House of Commons given to Sir Samuel Hoare by the members of Parliament to mark the conclusion of the deliberations of the India Bill.

Sir Austen Chamberlain presided, and a very large company was present, including many Cabinet members.—Reuter.

NAZI WAR ON JEWS AND CATHOLICS

Property Confiscated For 'Inimical Activities'

BERLIN, July 30.

The campaign against Jews and Catholics suspected of political activities continues. The well-known Catholic organisation, the Windhorst League in Baden and two other Catholic organisations have had their property confiscated for "activities inimical to the people and State."—Reuter.

TRAIN COLLISION IN SPAIN

100 Passengers Injured Near San Vincente Decaldes

BARCELONA, July 29.

One hundred persons are reported to have been injured in a collision between two passenger trains near San Vincente Decaldes.—Reuter.

DRINK MORE TEA!

Worldwide Publicity Plan To Be Launched

LONDON, July 30.

India Ceylon and the Dutch Indies have jointly launched a worldwide publicity plan to expand the consumption of tea. To coordinate existing propaganda the campaigns will allocate over £250,000 annually to be derived from a special export tax.—Reuter.

MAURITIUS HELPS QUETTA SUFFERERS

LONDON, July 12.

The Council of the Government of Mauritius has voted a sum of Rs. 10,000 as a contribution from the Colony in aid of the sufferers from the Quetta earthquake.

The Secretary of State for India has asked that an expression of his appreciation of the Council's generous action may be conveyed to the Governor of Mauritius.

AMENDMENTS TO INDIA BILL

Lords Acquiescence To Changes Expected On Wednesday

LONDON, July 29.

It is now certain, even if the House of Commons to-morrow does not object to any of the Lords' amendments, that the India Bill must return to the upper house as Mr. R. A. Butler will move three drafting amendments to those passed by the House of Lords.

Though small in themselves these amendments necessitate the appointment of a Committee to assign reasons to the House of Lords for having altered their amendments. The Bill is being returned to the upper house with that information.

This formality will not cause delay, and the House of Lords acquiescence to the changes is expected on Wednesday.—Reuter.

"GODMOTHER OF GUARDS"

Soldiers' Friend Known World Over Retires

LONDON, July 16.

Miss Mary Duncan, who is known among the Brigade of Guards as "the Godmother of the Guards," has retired from her position as lady superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Caterham, Surrey, which she held for twenty-six years.

The Home, which was established in 1898, and was opened by the late Earl Roberts, is used by recruits for the Guards while they are at Caterham.

Miss Duncan, who has been granted an annuity, was presented by the Commandant of the Guards Depot, Major W. D. Faulkner, on behalf of the trustees and committee of the Home with an illuminated address which stated that her work deservedly earned for her the appellation "The Godmother of the Guards."

Miss Duncan keeps in touch with Guards after they have left the depot, and has received hundreds of letters from them from all parts of the world.

COMMITTEE OF 13 PROVES UNLUCKY

GENEVA, July 29.

The Committee of Thirteen appointed by the League Council on April 17 as a sequel to German re-armament, to consider measures to prevent the unilateral repudiation of treaties, concluded its session without achieving any results. Certain principles were generally approved and certain measures recommended, but practical results were nullified by the numerous reservations.

The committee reassembles in the autumn.—Reuter.

PUNJAB LEGISLATURE

No Summer Session Of Council To Be Summoned In Simla

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 30.

I do not find any confirmation here of the report which emanated from Lahore that the Punjab Government will hold the summer session of the Punjab Council in Simla beginning on the 19th August. It seems that the idea of the summer session has been now definitely given up and the next session will be in Lahore some time in October or November. Though this means that business will accumulate, yet the fact remains that the session will be in time for re-enacting the Criminal Law Amendment Act which lapses at the end of the year.

Other Bills too, such as the Bill relating to the Public Service Commission and State aid to industries, though urgent can stand over till autumn without serious dislocation of Government's legislative programme. The date for the return of the Governor to Simla is not yet known, but he will come up shortly and the Punjab Government may be expected to stay here according to their usual practice.

LAHORE SITUATION

Reports from Lahore are very satisfactory and it is said that the back of the agitation has been broken. One aspect of the situation which has roused comment here is that the Muslim leaders' manifesto has been signed not only by the Muslim Minister of the Punjab Government but also by the Muslim Revenue Member who is a Government servant. However, this is comparatively a minor point when judged from the point of relief felt here that the agitation has died and the province been saved further trouble. It is not possible yet to calculate cost of the Lahore events to the Punjab Government; but it will be considerably judged by the fact that military movements may be debited to the Government and their cost would be quite big judged by the fact that whole regiments moved down from hill stations to Lahore district and also some were drafted from Ranchi and U. P.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

So far as the economic situation goes the Punjab is doing very well. Latest reports show that rainfall in all districts has been satisfactory. It was useful for the standing crops whose condition is generally average to good. Harvesting of extra spring crops and sowing of autumn crops continue. Fodder and drinking water are generally sufficient so also supplies of canal water. Prices of wheat, gram and barley also stand higher than they did this time last year. Considering, therefore, that the economic aspect of problem is satisfactory, the unforeseen cost of special police and military measures taken to protect life and property in Lahore may not disturb Government as much as it might have done had the rainfall not been so satisfactory.

"GREENORE" WINS STEWARDS CUP

LONDON, July 30.

The Stewards Cup run at Good wood, over a distance of 6 furlongs, resulted as follows:—

GREENORE ..... 1.
ALMOND HILL ..... 2.
CORADEANS ..... 3.

Seventeen ran.

Won by head. Same distance separated the second and third.

Starting prices were:—7 to 1 Greenore; 100/6 Almond Hill and 100/7 Coradeans.

Weston rode "Solenoid," Samwragg "Greenore," Souch "Gracedear."

"Winandermere" and "Berenda" did not run. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.—Reuter's Special.

PROTECTION FOR BEET SUGAR

LONDON, July 30.

The Government decided to continue to assist the beet sugar industry for an unlimited period. This announcement was made by Mr. Elliott in the House of Commons and Lord de La Warr in the House of Lords this afternoon.—Reuter.

FIRE ON "ANCHORIA" PUT OUT BY CREW

GIBRALTAR, July 30.

The crew extinguished a fire in the bunkers of the "Anchoria" which is sailing for Portugal.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

"Daily Herald" Story Discredited By Admiralty

LONDON, July 30.

The Admiralty verbally described "Daily Herald's" naval story as "purely imaginary and based on conjecture, but decided to let the matter rest there and not to make any statement."

The morning papers, however, express the opinion that large new construction is being planned, though the final decisions may not yet be made.

The "Morning Post" in an editorial says that, Britain is faced with the necessity of having to lay down eleven new capital ships almost simultaneously.

The "News Chronicle" asserts that differences of opinion exist within the Government and that the Admiralty is divided regarding the best method of increasing the naval efficiency, some advocating the gradual elimination of the heavy battleships and others favouring the rapid building of pocket battleships of the German type.—Reuter.

JOINT STATEMENT CONDEMNED

DELHI, July 27.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Delhi District Congress Committee held this evening, Mr. Jugal Kishore Khanna, Secretary, Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, presiding:—

"This Committee strongly disapproves of the joint statement issued by Dr. M. A. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy, Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman and Mr. Asaf Ali, in which the said signatories have pleaded for the acceptance of offices under the coming so-called Reforms and have expressed their opinion on a highly controversial issue, at a most inopportune moment, and in clear contravention of the wishes of the Congress President."

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES

Karachi Congressmen Urge Summary Settlement Of Question

KARACHI, July 30.

At a meeting of the Karachi District Congress Committee with Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, its new President, in the chair, it was resolved that the Congress Ward Committees be requested to take up the work of making lists of persons who are entitled to vote in the election of the future Sind Legislative Council.

Another resolution, moved by Mr. Bhadrashanker Bhatt to the effect that the Congress Working Committee be requested to decide once for all the question of acceptance of offices, was also adopted.

A third resolution pertaining to the alleged speech of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai delivered at Mysore was deferred to the next meeting.—United Press.

CONGRESS AND OFFICES

Question Should Be Decided In Open Session

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 30.

Local Congressmen strongly resent the manifesto issued over the signature of Dr. Ansari and others urging acceptance of office under the New Constitution on the eve of the Working Committee's meeting. There is consensus of opinion that such a decision will be inopportune and inexpedient. Besides, Congressmen here are of the opinion that such controversial issues should be decided in the open session of the Congress where and where alone the real opinion of the country could be ascertained.

JAIL INMATE GETS DEATH SENTENCE

Sequel To Murder Of Co-prisoner

BARODA. (By Mail).

The Sessions Judge of Baroda has sentenced one Mohan Keval, an iron smith, prisoner in the Baroda Central Jail, to be hanged for the charge of murdering another prisoner in the same gaol, viz. Sevadas Guru Ramdas, with a bamboo stick.

The sentence is subject to the confirmation of the Baroda High Court.—A. P.

Masani Tells British Workers About Congress Socialists

(Continued from page 8.)

tant centre of working class education. They have a special membership of "students" who come from various working class organisations and who do not merely listen to speeches but ask for regular and exhaustive lectures on important subjects, which are then fully discussed. On matters like the India Bill, for instance, they had a series of lectures on the whole question of British Imperialism, the nature of India Bill, the adverse effects of British Imperialism on the British working class and the pros and cons of fighting for India's complete independence. In order to cope with the entire subject week-end schools are run which work all Saturday afternoon and the whole of Sunday from 10 in the morning until 10 in the night.

The last of this series was held on Sunday last when the final subject of the adverse effect on the condition of the British working class by the continuance of British domination in India was to be tackled by our friend Shapurjee Saklatvala. He, however, made, a break in his subject and divided the evening lecture into two parts. Mr. Saklatvala introduced his personal friend, as he put it, Mr. Masani of Bombay as a person who should explain to the class all about the new Congress Socialist Party in India.

Mr. Masani gave a very lucid explanation of the origin and policy of the new organisation, which he is representing in this country. He also made an attempt to clear some of the adverse criticisms that were levelled against the Indian Congress Socialist group in certain advanced Socialist circles in Great Britain. Though naturally there was a divergence of views on certain points between the Communist members of the audience and Mr. Masani, both sides gave and received mutual explanations with serious attention.

"Sak" On Congress Socialists

Mr. Saklatvala in dealing with his subject referred to Mr. Masani's lecture and pointed out that it was the duty of every working class organisation in Britain to render every assistance to the members of the working class and peasantry in India through every possible channel, including the new Congress Socialist group. The best way, he said, for leading to co-operation of this manner was to have frank discussion with speakers like Mr. Masani who had first-hand knowledge of the subject and to clear the ground for action with mutual goodwill. The Indian Congress Socialist group would also welcome, he hoped, every intelligent criticism and would not lose but gain considerably by learning to see themselves as others see them.

It was the unanimous feeling of the meeting that Mr. Masani had rendered useful service to a small but select and thoughtful British audience, most of whom though listeners that night are generally speakers on various subjects in their different trade union, cooperative and other working class organisations.

Colour Bar Again

The last week-end saw a sudden change in the weather. We missed the tropical sun which had taken command of the country in the earlier week. Consequently, Indian students who had decided to try their luck for a dip in some of the swimming pools got cold feet and the management of several pools were spared the job of putting into operation their anti-Indian regulation. However, I happened to be in the country, where I met an old friend of mine. He is an Englishman, holding an important, professorial post in one of the leading Indian State Colleges in northern India. He narrated to me his experience of a swimming pool in Maidenhead. About three weeks ago, when he sought admission to that pool, the Management informed him that although he would be permitted to take advantage of the pool, his wife and her sister, who are Indians, would not be admitted. The professor has not taken any steps in the matter as, I understood, he has to hurry up with his visit to this country and is, therefore, unable to give his time to this matter.

The colour bar incident that took place two weeks ago had its repercussions in the press. Mr. Mahmud Ali, one of the victims, pointed out in the columns of the "New Statesman and Nation" that "In England we Indians are often told that we are not fit for governing ourselves because some of us still observe that barbaric practice which is called untouchability. It is considered to be a part of the White Man's burden to rid the world of these atrocities perpetrated under the cloak of religion. But what shall we say when we find the same practices observed in this England, only under a different name?" Then the writer has narrated the Swimming Pool incident. But he concludes: "Incidents such as this clearly show that after all superstition and inhumane practices are not a monopoly of the East and that in the ultimate analysis, shorn of his machines and guns, the average Westerner is as little or as much civilised as a poor Easterner."

A "Story"

However, in reply to the Indian protests, a correspondent, under the pseudonym "Fairplay" has described in the columns of a Sunday newspaper the conventions which cut off the whiteman from the national life of India. This is his story for the British readers. "Two friends of mine—one an artist, another a poet—went to India, and in order to get the right atmosphere, tried to get accommodation in Indian-owned hotels. None would receive them. Some were positively insulting and when asked "Why?," one hotel manager raised his hands and said, "If I took you in, all my Indian clients would leave." Then "Fairplay" complains that when his friends tried to sketch a temple and to get a better view, went a few steps inside, a furious priest rushed at them and drove them off. According to "Fairplay" "in the matrimonial columns of Indian newspapers eighty-five per cent. advertise for fair or white coloured brides as against their darker sisters." Lastly he wails that "go where you like throughout the country (India) that they (Englishmen) will find little chance of penetrating the inner family circle."

P. W. A.

A number of enthusiastic young Indian writers in London have formed what they call the Progressive Writers' Association. They hold monthly meetings to discuss modern and progressive literature and modern and progressive writers of the world. It is primarily an association of left-wing writers. Its membership is open to all. Indeed the five members of the Committee of the Association come from four different provinces of India. Mr. Promode Sen, the Secretary, who hails from Bengal, tells me that the object of the association is to hold healthy discussions on progressive literature of the world. But, he added, even the reactionary writers of the bourgeois world are also welcome. The last monthly meeting was held on Thursday, July 18 and the presence of thirty people was certainly creditable on a hot summer day. Dr. Sinha read an interesting paper on Soviet writers. He compared the writings of Maxim Gorky and Doskiovesky with those of the present-day writers of the bourgeois and imperialist type, as one of the members intervened—of the Kipling world. Dewan Chamanlal offered his comments on literature and he quickly realised that he was almost a sort of a fish out of water. The Punjab Labour leader was subject to a good deal of criticism and he did not fail to return the compliments.

Nepal Minister Leaves

General Sir Bahadur Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, who was until Saturday last the Nepalese Minister to the Court of St. James's, left London for the Continent on Sunday last. On the eve of his departure, the General was received by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace.

To give the General hearty send-off, there were gathered by the side of the 'Golden Arrow' at the Victoria station a select company of friends. It included the assistant master of the Diplomatic Corps of the British Government, his successor and other members of the Legation. He was in a happy mood, as we generally are when we are homeward bound. A chat with friends kept the General engaged until the last minute.

The General was heard to assure his friends that he had thoroughly enjoyed his stay in this country. He felt grateful to the British Government for the warm reception it had extended to him. He was particularly conscious of the generous hospitality it offered him as its guest before he presented his credentials to the King. Before he took his seat in the 'Golden Arrow,' the General did not forget to emphasize that he was carrying with him very happy memories of this country and of its people.

A friend who had occasions to visit the Nepalese Legation during the recent Jubilee celebrations tells me that General Sir Bahadur Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana is immensely impressed by the sense of loyalty and devotion of the British people to their King and other members of the Royal family. It will be remembered that he was privileged to attend almost all the official functions arranged to celebrate the Jubilee. The General is now going the Continent. He will catch the P. & O. liner s.s. "Rajputana" on 9th August from Marseilles. He is due to arrive in Bombay on 22nd August.

Mr. Lalji And Il Duce

Last night, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee of Bombay completed his last lap of the aerial flight which he was having to "do" the Continent during the last one month. He is back in London after his labours at the International Labour Conference at Geneva, a visit to Rome, Budapest, Vienna, Paris. I do not think he remembers how many places he has seen during the last two weeks, at least it is difficult to take a count of them. However, he will not forget to remember the chats he had with various international figures. The more important one was the conversation that he had with Signor Mussolini. I asked "was it a chat or a serious discussion over the approaching march on Abyssinia?" Mr. Laljee replied, "Call it a chat, if you like, or a tete-a-tete or a planning of strategic action." I asked Mr. Laljee if he was interested in the export trade of Indian lemons and promptly he assured me that his interest was in the salt pans of Aden. However, Mr. Laljee's talk was a friendly chat of an Orientalist with a Westerner. In Mr. Laljee's opinion Il Duce appears to be a determined man to see young Italy take a prominent place in every aspect of life. The Duce assured Mr. Laljee that he was sympathetic with any movement which worked for the freedom of the country by constitutional evolution. From a visit to Mussolini, a visit to His Holiness the Pope meant a distinctly different ground for discussion. Mr. Laljee acquainted His Holiness with the problem of Indian caste system and other social customs of the East. Of course, Mr. Laljee has brought with him the knowledge that the Pope imparted him with regard to the working of the Vatican.

Mr. Laljee has changed his plan. Instead of leaving London next month, as originally arranged, he now seems to be in a hurry to take the P. & O. Mail boat s.s. "Rajputana" on the 26th instant He wants to be in Bombay before 10th August, the day fixed for the nomination of candidates for the by-election in Poona for one seat in the Legislative Assembly caused by the decision of the Commission which declared the election of Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Jaffer as 'null and void.' Mr. Laljee leaves London on Thursday next, July 25, but prior to his departure he will have a series of interviews with high officials at the India Office and the Colonial Office in connection with the problem of the separation of Aden and other Colonial affairs, particularly in Kenya and Zanzibar.

An Indian Gathering

The week began with an impressive party held by Mr. Dewan Sherar, the northern India playwright at the Mayfair Court on Sunday evening. It was a select though distinguished company that had gathered to give a warm send-off to Miss Rohina Mahomedi, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Shakir Mahomoodi. Rohina, the cultured artist, came to London about six years ago to stay with her parents. During her stay she completed her Art education and carried away prizes for the best work of art at various exhibitions of Oriental art. Sir Abdul Qadir congratulated and wished her God-speed on behalf of the company, which included Lady Qadir, Sardar and Sardarini Mohan Sing, Dr. Bhandari, Dr. and Mrs. Lambah, representatives of film and cinema industries, and Mrs. Nanda, the daughter of Sir Hari Sing Gour, Mrs. Mahomoodi, who is a Swiss lady, regrets that she will not be present at the wedding of her daughter which will take place in India two months hence. Very few of the company present on Sunday night knew that Miss Rohina is engaged to a high Indian official of the Indian State Railways.

NOTICES TO PROPERTY OWNERS

SIMLA, July 30.

A communique issued by the Government of India to-day states:

It is possible to commence salvage operations in certain shops and houses, which are comparatively not damaged. Notices are being issued, wherever practicable to the property owners concerned and salvage carried on in accordance with the Regulation promulgated to-day.—United Press.

Congress & Offices

POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED IN LEGISLATURES

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my humble opinion the best policy that the Congress can follow in the legislatures is to expose the hollowness of the new constitution. It can only be done by capturing the legislatures and ministerial offices and making it evident to the meanest intellect that the so-called Provincial Autonomy is a mockery.

It may appear that I am advocating the liberal policy which I have myself condemned, but my stand-point is fundamentally different. The liberals accept offices to work what the reforms are worth which means accepting offices for doing nothing as the reforms are worth nothing. The course of action that I suggest is that the All-India Congress Working Committee should call upon every Provincial Congress Committee to formulate a list of demands embodying the economic grievances of the people. This will constitute the programme of the party for a particular Province. The elections will be fought on the basis of this programme. If the party captures a majority of the seats of its provincial legislature it should not hesitate to accept offices. As soon as a Congress Ministry is formed it should proceed straight to give legal shape to the programme. If the Governor refuses to give his assent to the decisions of the legislature the Ministers must at once resign and the party will then carry on an intensive campaign throughout the Province on the basis of the programme. It is this radical programme designed to improve the lot of the massess which is the crux of the proposition. Any substantial deviation from it will mean the ruin of the party.

As regards the question of emoluments the Karachi Congress has already laid down its policy. The Congress can fix uniform maintenance allowance and thus give a lesson to other parties in selflessness.

The present system is designed to favour the few at the expense of the many. Whatever is in the interests of the many will have but a small chance of success as it will involve a complete remodelling of the economic structure of Society. If the Congress can demonstrate this to the masses it will have carried the people a long way in the path of economic revolution The country awaits a lead from the Congress and it should have it.—Yours, etc.,

D. P. MISHRA.

Jubbulpur, July 26.

Plague At Shiroda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At a conference at Shiroda called by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Poona, several suggestions were made by the Assistant Director to deal with the plague epidemic, but where is the statutory authority to see them carried out? Whatever is done at present is done half-heartedly. Unless the Collector of Ratnagiri urges upon the attention of the T. L. Board, Vengurla, the absolute necessity of entertaining a temporary staff for this purpose only no improvement in the present outlook seems possible. The T. L. B. will surely object to this proposal on the score of funds. In this connection it may be pointed out that the allotment of Rs. 200 or so sanctioned for the repairs to the bridge at Tak may be diverted towards these improvements. The bridge repairs may stand over for some time more in preference to public health which is a matter of vital importance.

The outbreak of plague has taken place here this year at an unusual time and it is not known how long it will continue unless effective measures are taken from now to arrest its spread. Will the Collector of Ratnagiri be pleased to take immediate steps in this matter—Yours, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER.

Shiroda

Birth Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your correspondent R. S. has come out with an attack on the Birth-Control movement in India, in your issue of 26th July. He remarks: "Birth-control measures are detrimental to society even at present and they will be responsible for its corruption to a greater extent when they receive encouragement from the public. Besides, they are unhygienic and unnatural." About its moral aspect, it is true that birth-control measures are likely to promote immorality. But then there is nothing in this world which cannot be used for both a noble and an ignoble end. To quote the picturesque example given by Gandhiji, a Doctor and a murderer both make use of a knife, but for quite different purposes. And the solution for this lies, not in doing away with the knife altogether, but by reforming the moral tone of society so that murders may not take place. What your correspondent does is to suggest a remedy not for disease but for symptoms.

Your correspondent further remarks that birth-control measures are "unhygienic and unnatural." I may remind the writer that the Birth-Control movement has been blessed, among others, by leading doctors and scientists. And they would not have done so if all the measures adopted for birth-control were unhygienic. Further if birth-control measures are unnatural everything around us is unnatural. To clothe ourselves or to employ the services of a doctor when we fall ill is no less "unnatural" than the use of birth-control measures.—Yours. etc.,

I. B. DESAI.

Ahmedabad, July 27.

Tramway Extension To King's Circle

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the Tramway extension to King's Circle has been opened for service the Dadar tram passengers have been seriously inconvenienced by the extension of Service No. 5 cars to King's Circle, as they have to wait for a considerable long time at the Dadar Terminus to get Service No. 5 car (via Mahomedally Road, the shortest and quickest route) to Museum. I would, therefore, suggest that Service No. 4 cars at present running between Bori Bunder and Victoria Gardens, be extended to Dadar between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 (noon) and 5 to 9 p.m. on week-days, Sundays and public holidays, for the convenience of Dadar passengers. There should also be more Service No. 6 cars than those at present running.

As the Dadar tram terminus has now become a transfer station for King's Circle tram passengers, will the Tramway Company kindly provide a tram shelter at the terminus?

I hope the tramway authorities will kindly give this matter their prompt attention.—Yours. etc.

F. K. B.

The Matric Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The vagaries of the Matric results are being revealed to the readers of the "Chronicle" almost every week since the 31st May last. It seems that some of those in power in the University possess short memories and consequently have exaggerated memories of their personal careers at the Schools and feel they had the requisite intelligence from their very birth. They do not seem to look to the interests of the poor students to speak nothing of the heavily taxed and anxious parents and guardians. To do otherwise is a crime in their eyes. To what else can one attribute the scandalously low percentage of passes?—Yours, etc.

S. V. J.

Nagpur Workers Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged to you if you would kindly publish the following grievance of the District Council Employees Nagpur, in the next issue of your paper:—

A flat percentage of salary cut was applied to the employees in the year 1931 on the pledge that it would be restored as soon as the financial condition of the Council would improve. However, it is seen that in spite of the improved condition in this respect the question of its restoration has been shelved. It is therefore, urged that the Honourable Members of the C.P. Legislative Council should help the cause of the poor employees in this behalf by interpellations in the Council.

In the same way the annual increments too have been withheld thus entailing a double loss in their case,—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BODI,
General Secretary, C. P. & Berar Employees' Association.

Administration Of Parish Church Funds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the Bill for ensuring better Management of Public Trusts, I beg leave respectfully to submit that something should be done for ensuring the protection of parish funds and properties in the archdiocese of Bombay.

Whatever the churches (I take the wealthiest ones. e.g. of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, and Our Lady of Salvation, Dadar, Bombay, though what applies to them applies to other churches) are possessed of in the way of funds and properties is made up of accumulations of donations, bequests, etc., made from time to time, for years, by the children of the soil. all to a man, British subjects.

The East Indian Catholics, especially of the back-waters of Salsette and Bassein, have been in urgent need of schools, agricultural, industrial and High, and convents and petitions have been constantly sent in their regard to the Arch-Bishop and authorities at Bangalore and Rome, praying for starting and conducting such establishments and institutions and nothing has come of the petitions in question.

The Congregation of the Propaganda, Rome, sanctioned a diocesan seminary and and gave it a large donation, but the project has, it seems, been shelved.—Yours etc.,

NUNE-AUT-NUNQUAM.

Cinemas In Bandra

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the controversy now going on about the "Bandra Talkies," I hope you will permit a little space in your paper to ventilate certain aspects of the case.

I agree generally with your correspondent, "The Voice of Bandra", that a cinema in Bandra run carefully on modern lines would undoubtedly be a boon to the adult population of the Suburban District. But I do not agree with the arguments put forward by him.

One objection to the present cinema is that it is located in the "very heart of Bandra," nay in a locality which Government have themselves ear-marked to be purely a residential quarter. The other objection is that the prices for admission to the lowest classes are low. The result is that the cinema is well within the convenience and means of the average school boy and school girl. The crowds referred to by your correspondent consist mostly of this class of patron—at least this is so for the early shows.

Parents, guardians and educationists in Bandra view with deep concern the presence of a cinema so close to their homes and institutions and with such low prices. It must be admitted that all modern films shown by the cinema of to-day are not really fit for exhibition to children. The same is to be said about the posters. It is the morals of the child that must be primarily considered when dealing with such questions.

From a sanitary point of view, your correspondent has not the least idea of what happens after a cinema show, especially after the last show. If the 'Bandra Talkies' is allowed to continue where it is, the Salsette Catholic Society will soon lose its reputation of being "one of the healthiest spots in Bandra."

In conclusion, I would suggest that the 'Bandra Talkies' be removed to a site somewhere on the Ghodbundar Road and the prices of the lowest classes be raised.—Yours, etc.,

S.F.R.

Bandra, July 27.

3,000 WORKERS RENDERED JOBLESS

Sequel To Change In Mode Of Packing In Karachi Market

KARACHI (By Mail.)

Nearly 3,000 labourers including men and women have been thrown out of work as a result of a change in the mode of purchase recently introduced in the market.

Formerly business was done on the "weighing basis" which meant that the seller supplied the commodity in his own gunnies and the goods on arrival at the destination were weighed, transferred to buyers' bags and stacked in his godown. An idea of the waste involved in the proces will be obtained if it is remembered that it meant engaging the services of different categories of labour such as throwers who unloaded the goods, reweighers for weighing them, fillers to transfer the goods to the buyers' gunnies and holders of gunnies when being filled, stichers of gunnies when filled and stackers to store them in godowns.

RUINOUS TO LABOUR.

Finding this ruinous the merchants, particularly cotton-seeds and grams merchants, decided on the "packing system," whereby delivery was taken of the goods as received at the destination without reweighment or transference to other containers. In consequence all the labour engaged in handing the goods in Karachi were thrown out of employment.

Sometime back to find some work for these people, the cotton-seeds merchants decided to work on the former basis but later came into line with others dealing on packing terms.

Earlier in the week representatives of labourers thus disengaged met and discussed the question with merchants at the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber Hall, but no decision was reached.—A. P.

PRELIMINARIES FOR SIND SEPARATION

Bombay Officials Conclude Work

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Mr. H. M. Patel, official on special duty appointed by the Government of Bombay to settle preliminaries to the constitution of Sind as a separate province, and his assistant Mr. C. K. Maru who were to have left for Poona last July 22, have been detained here due to the work taking up more time than expected.

In the last few days it is understood the officials were engaged in preparing a scheme relating to the staff of the secretariat and other departments and the remuneration to be allowed to them.

Mr. Patel, it is further understood, is holding discussions with the local authorities.

The Officials are leaving for Poona on July 28. There they will meet Mr. Nixon and submit their report.—A. P.

Rs. 10,000 Collected For Gaekwar's Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 29.

It is learnt that at a recent meeting of the Working Committee of the Central Committee of Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of His Highness, held recently under the presidntship of Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, an appeal was drafted inviting persons to contribute towards the Jubilee Fund. It is further learnt that more than Rs. 10,000 were announced on the spot.

PANACEA FOR POVERTY

Revival Of Cottage Industries In Holkar State

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, July 30.

The revival of cottage industries in the Holkar State is stated to be the main plank of the industrial recovery campaign proposed to be launched on an extensive scale by the State. This step, prescribed by the authorities as a panacea for the widespread poverty among the agriculturists, is not conceived a day too soon and is a move in the right direction with a view to exploring the possibilities of rejuvenating the decayed industries and promoting new ones in the light of data collected in places where the existence of rich mineral and forest products, besides the cotton, could advantageously be harnessed for their development, an exhaustive questionnaire is reported to have been circularised among all mahal officers. As soon as the necessary information is available, a special officer is proposed to be appointed to advise the Government as to the best manner in which the state could aid the promotion of industries.

GAEKWAR'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

Baroda Municipality Grants Rs. 10,000

BARODA, (By Mail).

The Baroda Municipality has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the celebration of H. H. the Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee.

The Municipality has also sanctioned the annual budget of the next year, which begins on August 1, 1935, of Rs. 12,65,750, of which the total income to be raised from Municipal taxes is estimated to be Rs. 7,78,750. An expense of about 2 lakhs has been ear-marked for the construction of asphalt roads from the savings.

The annual grant to the Baroda Karve College has been increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 in the new budget.—A. P.

ADMISSION TO MILITARY ACADEMY

SIMLA, July 30.

The Government of India have announced its decision to amend the Regulations for admission to the Indian Military Academy with regard to the declaration furnished by the parent or guardian of the Cadets, relating to the discharge of financial obligations at the Academy.

In future, if it is found that such declaration is false in any respect, the Cadet will be liable to immediate removal from the Academy.—United Press.

Labour-Congress Coalition

(Continued from page 1.)

valid, and approved the elections of the Khandwa District Congress.

With reference to the meeting of the Mahakoshal Congress Committee, convened some time ago for the purpose of framing a new constitution, the Committee, agreeing with the findings of Mr. K. F. Nariman, who was deputed to investigate and report with regard to the legality or otherwise of the meeting, decided that the meeting was invalid and directed the President, Mr. Ravishankar Shukla to convene a regular meeting for considering the constitution of the Navakoshal Congress Committee. The contention of Mr. Shukla was that the rescinded constitution nowhere laid down that a quorum was required for framing a new constitution. All that it consisted was that a quorum was essential for amending a constitution. The complaint was that the meeting was invalid for want of a quorum.

As far as the dispute between Guntur Congressmen was concerned, the Committee recorded an amicable settlement.

The Committee further approved of the change of the headquarters of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee from Amraoti to Akola.

The disputes between Congressmen having thus been disposed of the Working Committee took up the question of acceptance of offices at 3-30 p.m.

Discussions on this question were proceeding, when the Committee adjourned, the meeting reassembles at 7-30 p.m.—United Press.

RUIKAR SEES RAJEN BABU

WARDHAGANJ, July 30.

"United Press" understands that Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, had an interview with Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Ruiker urged for the establishment of an "Agency" which will bring these two national organisations into closer touch.

As regards the specific points raised in the letter of the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Rajendra Babu will reply to them both individually.

Now that a sub-committee has been set up by the Working Committee to-day, to "keep in touch with the problems affecting labour and industry", it was felt that the sub-committee should advise the Working Committee as regards the definite attitude to be adopted towards each issue, raised in the memorandum, as occasion arises.—United Press.

LABOUR-CONGRESS COALITION

WARDHA July 30.

Contrary to expectations the Working Committee took up discussions with regard to positions of Labour "vis-a-vis" the Congress instead of the India Bill.

BHULABHAI OPPOSES.

It will be recalled that Mr. Ruikar (Nagpur Labour Leader), had urged the Congress President to create an agency whereby Congress and Labour could act jointly on all matters of common interest. It was generally expected that the question would not take long but it is understood opposition came from Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who is reported to have pointed out the numerous practical difficulties in the way of such a coalition.

SARDAR'S REMINDER

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel however reminded the House that the Karachi resolution which had promised closer co-operation between the Congress and Labour emphasised that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to arrive at an understanding with Labour.

Discussion was not concluded when the Committee adjourned till 1 p.m.—A.P.

AUSSIE'S TEAM FOR INDIA

Ought To Have Been Invited By Central Board, Says Vice-President

KARACHI, July 30.

In connection with the refusal of the Australian Board of Cricket Control to allow their first class players to tour with the Australian Cricket Team in India, Mr. C. B. Rubie, Vice-President of the Indian Board of Control, in the course of a press interview said: "I am afraid the whole tour has been mismanaged from the outset. The invitation to the Australian Cricket Team should have come from the Indian Board of Cricket Control itself and not from any private individual.

Proceeding he said: "I am sure a team even without Kippax, Woodful and others will give India a keen struggle but on the other hand the gate receipts will undoubtedly suffer."—United Press.

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HENRY E. HILL (Zanzibar).

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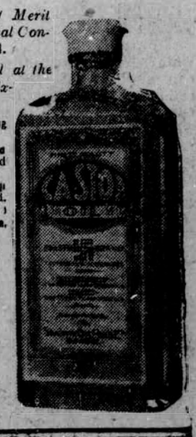

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Hitler's Thrust At Bolshevists

CONDEMNS COMMUNIST UPRISINGS

Charges Russia With Financing German Revolutionaries

In his address to the Reichstag on May 21 last, Hitler charged Russia with financing German revolutionaries and said "Both we National Socialists and Bolshevists are convinced that there is a gulf between us which can never be bridged."

Germany to-day is a National Socialist state. The ideas by which we are governed are diametrically opposed to those of Soviet Russia. National Socialism is a doctrine which applies exclusively to the German people. Bolshevism lays emphasis on its international mission.

We National Socialists believe that in the long run man can be happy only in his own nation. We live in the belief that happiness and the achievements of Europe are indissolubly connected with the existence of a system of free, independent national states. Bolshevism preaches the constitution of a world empire and only recognises sections of a central International.

We National Socialists recognise that every people has the right to its own inner life according to its own needs and character. Bolshevism on the other hand sets up doctrinaire theories, to be accepted by all nations, without regard for their particular character, disposition and traditions.

THE CONTRAST.

National Socialism strives to solve social problems, together with questions and conflicts in its own nation, by methods which are compatible with our general human, spiritual, cultural and economic ideas, traditions and circumstances.

Bolshevism preaches an international class conflict and the carrying out of a world revolution by means of terror and force.

National Socialism aims at bridging over and equalising unfavourable contrasts in social life, and in uniting the whole population in collaborative work.

Bolshevism teaches the overthrow of the rule of one class by means of a forcible dictatorship on the part of another class.

National Socialism places no value upon a purely theoretical rule of the working class, but lays all the more value on the practical improvement of their conditions of life and way of living.

Bolshevism fights for a theory and to this theory it sacrifices millions of human beings and incalculable cultural and traditional values. In comparison with ourselves it achieves only a very low general standard of living.

As National Socialists we are filled with admiration and respect for the great achievements of the past, not only in our own nation but far beyond it. We are happy to belong to the European community of culture which has inspired the modern world to so large an extent.

NEGATION OF CULTURE AND TRADITION

Bolshevism rejects this cultural achievement of humanity and asserts that real culture and human history began with the year in which Marxism was born.

We National Socialists may perhaps not have the same views as our church communities in respect to this or that question of organisation. But we never want to see a lack of religion and faith and do not want our churches turned into clubrooms and cinemas.

Bolshevism teaches godlessness and acts accordingly.

We National Socialists see in private property a higher grade of human economic development which regulates the administration of rewards in proportion to the differences in achievement but which in general makes possible and guarantees to all the advantages of a higher standard of living.

Bolshevism destroys not only private property but also private initiative and zest for personal responsibility. In this way it has failed to save millions of men from starvation in Russia, the greatest agrarian state in the world.

The results of such a catastrophe in Germany would be inconceivable. In Russia there are 90 people living on the land to only 10 living in the cities, whereas in Germany there are only 25 peasants to every 75 city dwellers.

SAD REMINDERS.

One might go on with all this interminably. Both we National Socialists and the Bolshevists are convinced that there is a gulf between us which can never be bridged. But moreover there are more than 400 murdered National Socialists between us. Thousands of National Socialists have fallen in other organisations to forestall a Bolshevist revolt. Thousands of soldiers and policemen have been shot and massacred in the fight for the protection of the Reich and the states from the everlasting Communist uprisings, and more than 43,000 members of the National Socialist Party have been wounded. Thousands of them have been either blinded, or crippled for life.

In so far as Bolshevism can be considered a purely Russian affair we have no interest in it whatever. Every nation must seek its salvation in its own way. So far as Bolshevism draws Germany within its range, however, we are its deadliest and most fanatical enemies.

BOLSHEVIC UPRISINGS.

The fact is that Bolshevism feels itself to be a world-revolutionary idea and movement, and freely proclaims this. I have here a mere selection of the revolutionary happenings in the last 15 years with which the Bolshevist press, Bolshevist literature, and prominent Bolshevist statesmen and orators openly admit their connection and even boast of it. Here is the selection:—

November, 1918: Revolution in Austria and Germany.
March, 1919: Proletarian Revolution in Hungary. Revolt in Korea.
April, 1919: Soviet Revolution in Bavaria.
September, 1920: Occupation of Business Premises by the workers in Italy.
March, 1921: Uprising of the Proletarian Leaders in Germany.
Autumn, 1923: Revolutionary crisis in Germany.
December, 1924: Insurrection in Estonia.
April, 1925: Revolt in Morocco.
April, 1925: Explosion in the Cathedral of Sophia.
April, 1925: Beginning of the Revolutionary movement in China.
December, 1926: Communist rising suppressed at the opportune moment in the Dutch East Indies (Java).
July, 1927: Revolt in Vienna Extension of the Revolution in China. Communist movement among the Negroes in the U.S.A. Agitation by Communist Agents in the Baltic States.
1928: Manifestations by Communist organisations in Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Bolivia, Lithuania, Finland, Estonia, Italy, Japan, Latvia. Communist revolt in China. Communist bombs in the Argentine.
May, 1928: Barricades in Berlin.
August, 1929: Communist "World Day against imperialism."
August, 1929: Rising in Columbia.
September, 1929: Bomb explosions in Germany.
October, 1929: Invasion of Manchuria by Bolshevics from Russia.
February, 1930: Communist manifestation in Germany. "Communist Workers' World Day."
May, 1930: Armed Communist rising in China.
June/July, 1930: War against the Communist movement in Finland.
July, 1930: Communist Civil War in China.
January, 1931: War against Communist Bands in China.
January, 1931: Official revelations about Communism in the United States of America.
May, 1931: Revolution breaks out in Spain.
June/July, 1931: Renewal of War against Communist Bands in China.
August, 1931: Campaign against the Communist Business Agencies in South America—numerous arrests.

It is an endless series!

From the last speech of the British Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Eden, I gathered—if I am not mistaken—that in his opinion such tendencies, and especially aggressive military tendencies, are completely foreign to the policy of the Soviet Union. Nobody would be happier than we if this opinion should prove to be justified in the future. The past, however, does not confirm it.

NAZI COUNTERBLAST.

If I may take the liberty of opposing my opinion against this I can only refer to the fact that the success of my own struggle in life is not entirely due to chance and any especial lack of ability on my part. I believe that there are a few things that I understand in this connection. I began my activities in Germany at about the same time as Bolshevism celebrated its first success in Germany, i.e., the first civil war in Germany. After 15 years Bolshevism counted 6 million adherents in our country. By that time the number of my adherents had risen to 13 million. Bolshevism was defeated in the decisive battle. National Socialism has saved Germany, and perhaps the rest of Europe, from the most frightful catastrophe of all times. If the West-European critics of this idea had the same practical experience as I have, then I believe that they would perhaps come to quite other conclusions than those which they hold at the present time. If, however, my struggle in Germany had been a failure and the Bolshevist revolt had first overwhelmed Germany, then I know that the greatness of our historic achievement would be understood. As things now stand my part seems to be that of the warner who is perhaps laughed at by the rest of the world. But so far as Germany is concerned, I must, in accordance with my conscience and my position of responsibility, make the following statement:—

The Communist uprisings and revolts in Germany could never have taken place without the aid of moral and material preparations on the part of World Bolshevism. The foremost leaders in all these troubles were not only trained and financed in Russia for their revolutionary activities in Germany; but they received public honours and decorations and were even appointed to official positions in command of Russian troops. Such are the facts.

FLOUTING OF INDIAN OPINION?

(Continued from Page 14).

merce should have any place at all in the Councils of India, though it is permissible to point out that there is no case known to me of non-nationals receiving representation in the legislature of the country. But, when such representation becomes disproportionate and overwhelming with reference to similar representation to the commerce of the country itself, it is impossible, if the community have any self-respect, to sit quiet.

IS IT DELIBERATE?

I know we shall be told that the bill has been passed and that it is a settled fact. But it is the lot of the public in this country in all matters to protest and to express how alien interests are always obtaining the lion's share of things. This Chamber, since its foundation, has done so on more than one occasion and I will do so once more in the name of the Indian commercial community. I would challenge any one to deny that the interests from Indian commerce are collectively many times greater in volume and value than the interests of the two non-Indian bodies. But it appears that, as in the general constituency, weightage is given to European seats, undue weightage is also given to European commerce in regard to commercial seats. If this is the deliberate intention of Government I have nothing to say. But if this is an oversight, it is the duty of this Chamber, representing several commercial associations and representing Indian business, to register its condemnation and protest against such a proposal.

Mr. Subedar wound up his speech by expressing a hope that Government would carry out the Banking Committee's recommendations regarding financing of agriculture and industry and trusted that Government would not permit the Indian exchange to rise on account of monkeying with silver prices in America as it would not only bring disaster to the producers in India, both agricultural and industrial, but it would entirely upset the financial position of Government both in provinces and at the centre.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Mr. Rahimtoolla M. Chinoy, Vice-President of the Chamber, in his speech, dwelt on the extent to which gambling, especially Sutta Khel prevails in the City and the mofussil, and urged the necessity of "eradicating the evil which is eating into the very vitals of the middle classes and the poor people."

"It is notorious", the speaker observed: "that this evil has been ruining the lives of the middle-class and the poor people of the city and many parts of the presidency. "The craze has assumed such terrific proportions recently that something prompt and effective has got to be done to check the evil. Leaders of public opinion have already expressed their horror at the spread of this evil in the city and the presidency".

The speaker emphasised the "urgent necessity of effective steps being taken by the Government and the Commercial Associations concerned and by the public to eradicate this evil from the economic and social life of the presidency."

AVOID HARASSMENT

The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1925 which the Council recently amended would, the speaker hoped, effectively check the adulteration of butter and ghee and other edible articles. "At the same time", he continued, "we also trust that the various provisions of the new act will be put into operation in such a way that they may not unduly harass the 'bona fide' and honest merchants."

Referring to the necessity of prevention of adulteration of drugs, the speaker said that the Government of Bombay should acquaint the Government of India with the strong feelings entertained by the commercial community, both Indian and European about the urgent necessity of giving effect to the recommendations of the Drugs Inquiry Committee by enacting all-India legislation to prevent adulteration of drugs. Four years had passed since the Committee had made its recommendations and he hoped that a bill giving effect to these recommendations will soon be introduced in the Assembly.

NEED FOR THIRD ENCLOSURE.

The speaker wanted the third enclosure at the Races to be revived. Then less gambling would prevail. The poor and middle-classes would then get the necessary information for betting. Now they had to depend upon street information. He, therefore, expressed the desirability of prevailing upon the Western India Turf Club to re-open the third enclosure. That was however his personal view.

Prof. G. N. Joshi, held that the acceleration of the inauguration of the Reserve Bank was due to strictly political reasons, while the fundamental need of our country was the development of industrial banking.

Closure was applied before the Chamber proceeded to discuss the widening of the franchise.

INDIAN MERCHANTS WIDEN FRANCHISE

Chamber Extends Vote For Election To Legislatures

The following resolution was passed at the second quarterly general meeting of members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held yesterday:—

"In order to widen the franchise of the Chamber for purposes of elections to the Legislatures, the number of representatives from Associations affiliated to the Chamber on the Chamber's Electoral Roll should be increased from one to ten, maximum.

Provided that these ten are members of the Committees of the respective associations; and that where an association has got more than ten members on its Committee, the ten representatives to the Chamber should be selected by it from among members of its Committee.

These ten will be there only for purposes of elections to the Legislatures, while the association will, as now, be represented for all other purposes of the Chamber by one representative, who will be one of the ten named by the particular association.

A fee of Rs. 5 be charged per annum to such members of the affiliated associations over and above the usual fees paid by the associations themselves."

ACUTE UNEMPLOYMENT IN SIND

Matriculate Accepts Job Of Postman

KARACHI, July 29.

Unemployment in Sind has taken such an acute form that respectable people driven to desperation have eventually taken to menial work.

A Parsi gentleman of Karachi who was some time employed as a mechanic, has taken to boot-blacking business.

Similarly a report from Dadu states that a Matriculate Sindhi has accepted the job of a postman in Larkana Sub-Post Office.—United Press.

It is reported that the Nagpur Municipality will shortly apply for a loan of Rs. 75,000 from the local Government for purchasing two up-to-date fire-engines, and for constructing two stations.

PREVENTION OF WAR

(Continued from page 8.)

success in the war—the renunciation of large neutral profits is a small price to pay.

Law Of Neutrality

In the discussions of possible revisions of the law of neutrality, it has frequently been assumed that there are only two alternatives. It is said that we must either defend our traditional claims to freedom of trade or we must go back to the Jeffersonian policy of non-intercourse acts and to the embargoes which would shut us off from the rest of the world and inevitably bring upon us great economic losses. I think it is desirable to incorporate in our neutrality laws many provisions which would cut down the likelihood of our becoming involved in controversies with the belligerents which inevitably arouse the feelings of national honour and pride and arouse public opinion—always stimulated by propaganda—to fight in defense of our neutral rights. All of these devices, however, are half way measures and give no promise of full success.

Anti-War Measure

We have heard much in recent years of the desirability of co-operation between the United States and the other nations of the world in order to avoid the outbreak of war. We have heard much about the desirability of the United States co-operating with other nations to apply sanctions to stop war if it breaks out. The declarations of Mr. Norman Davis in behalf of the United States made at Geneva in 1933 and 1934 suggested that we would co-operate if the other nations could succeed in identifying an aggressor and if we independently concurred in this decision. It must be obvious, however, that in probably the vast majority of cases, no such unanimity in regard to identifying an aggressor could be achieved. In those cases we must seek some other method for narrowing the spread of war and shortening the terms of its existence.

Co-operation With Other Neutral Powers

Why should we not in such cases co-operate with other nations who are equally interested in preserving their neutrality? President John Adams in his special message to Congress on May 16, 1797, said: "Although it is very true that we should not involve our lives in the political systems of Europe, it is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits." The United States has recently become a party to a treaty which suggests following that policy laid down by President John Adams 138 years ago. The treaty to which I refer is the Argentine Anti-War Pact of 1933. It has now been ratified also by twenty of the Latin-American Republics and by nine European countries. By Article 3 of that treaty we are pledged, in case war breaks out, to adopt, with the other signatories, in our "character as neutrals a Common and solidary attitude." We are pledged to use political and economic means short of actual intervention in the conflict to achieve this result.

A Sound Policy

If we want to develop a neutrality policy which will give some hope of keeping us out of war, we should follow up the implications of that treaty, which is now the law of the land, and now, in time of peace, agree with other countries upon the co-operative measures to be taken to preserve neutrality. I do not mean that we should go back to the old scheme of armed neutralities. It is foolish to talk about neutrality policy which requires fighting in defense of neutral rights.

I want to emphasise that such a policy would have a greater chance of success if fully worked out before war comes. This is true for two reasons: one, because it is hard to reach a proper agreement after war passions and propaganda are in the air; and two, because the belligerents are much more likely to respect such co-operative arrangements among neutrals if established before war breaks out.

It is by no means easy to elaborate a programme which will be water tight and prevent war from leaking in. But it is entirely too soon to throw up one's hands and say that it is impossible.

I should like to stress the necessity for developing a frame of mind which will enable us to regard the period of neutrality, not as an opportunity to take excess profits, but as an opportu- to take small losses in order to avoid the greater loss which war must inevitably bring.

I do not admit that those who believe the wisest and best course for the United States is to maintain a huge navy and military force in order to fight for neutrality rights have any basis for arrogating to themselves a monopoly of patriotism. They are of course entitled to their views, but others are equally entitled to their views that the best interests of America would be served by elaborating a neutrality policy which would save the United States from the supreme tragedy of war even at the cost of the loss of a certain number of dollars worth of trade profits.

If we would take the excess profits out of neutrality, we would have much less need for taking the excess profits out of war.

NO GAY MUSIC ON SUNDAYS!

The Superintendent of Police at Clacton-on-Sea has written to the local Council objecting to the nature of Sunday evening performances at the Clacton Band Pavilion.

His letter, read at the Council meeting, said:

"Complaints are reaching me respecting the Sunday performances, and it is alleged that items of modern dance music have been played to the public on the Sabbath Day.

"As Condition 6 of the music and dancing licence restricts performances on Sunday to sacred music and sacred concerts, it appears that the conditions have been infringed."

Another letter before the Council was from the Clacton Hotel and Boarding House Association, who complained that many guests had threatened to ignore Clacton in future owing to the lack of amusement on Sunday evenings.

After a long discussion, in which it was said that if the law were strictly applied even the music of Strauss would be taboo on Sundays, the Council agreed to call the attention of the authorities to the interpretation of similar licences at other resorts.

PORT DEVELOPMENT IN BARODA STATE

Government Taking Concerted Measures

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, July 30.

The Baroda Government is taking concerted measures for port development and the increase of seaborne trade, including the revival of activities for developing Navsari District ports. It is understood the population plea and the review at stipulated intervals will be the important proposals for determining the quota in the port problem settlement, which is practically taking final shape, but an authoritative statement is awaited, in order to know the real state of affairs.

PUBLISHING HOUSE FOR KARNATAK

Divakar's Trust Takes Up Belgaum Daily

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 29.

Through the efforts of Mr. R. R. Divakar, the prominent Congress leader in Karnatak, a Trust under the name of the Karnatak National Literature Publishing House was registered at Dharwar recently.

The objects of the Trust comprise the publication of nationalist periodicals, including newspapers, leaflets and books with a view to meet the progressive demands of Karnatak.

It may be recalled that Mr. Divakar had begun collections for this purpose in 1929, but due to the political situation the work could not go on uninterrupted. He has now resumed the work in right earnest and has visited important places in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts, where he has received encouraging response.

The trust has taken over the 'Sanyukta Karnatak,' a prominent Karnatak daily from Belgaum, though the paper has changed proprietorship, the policy of the paper remains the same as before, but the size of the paper will be increased.

Mr. Divakar is the sole Trustee of the new Publishing House to which he is now devoting his main attention.

Ghee & Butter Fakers Fined Rs. 5 Each

During the week ended 27th July 1935, the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazagaon, at the Mazagaon Police Court as shown below:—

(1) Mr. Punshi Lakhamsi, Vendor at Badrudin Building, Nesbit Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 5 or, in default, was ordered to suffer one week's simple imprisonment on 22-7-35, for selling vegetable product adulterated to the extent of 30.9 p.c.

(2) Mr. Fidahusein Raoji, owner and vendor at No. 52 Coppersmith Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 5, or, in default, was ordered to suffer one week's simple imprisonment on 22-7-35, for selling vegetable product adulterated to the extent of 32.3 p.c.

(3) Mr. Gulam Reza, vendor at No. 103 Suklaji Street was convicted and fined Rs. 5 or, in default, was ordered to suffer one week's simple imprisonment on 22-7-35 for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 27.2 per cent.

GEORGETTES, CREPES, SATINS
HANDKERCHIEFS
Made by the Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore
from purest Mysore Silk

Guaranteed Free from any Artificial or Foreign Admixture

Agents:
THE MYSORE PRODUCTS,
191, Princess St., BOMBAY.
Leading Stockists:
THE "SWADESHI"
Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY
THE "MYSORE SILK DE POT"
Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Easy Tendency In Cross Rates

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET

Wheat And Linseed Slightly Easy

BOMBAY, July 30

On Tuesday, cross rates were a shade easier.

NEW YORK COTTON FEATURELESS

New York cotton was quiet and featureless as operators have adopted a waiting attitude pending the announcement of the new loan.

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

WHEAT AND LINSEED SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat and linseed ruled slightly easy. Rubber and Jute were steady.

STEADY TONE IN GILTEDGEDS

The London Stock Exchange remained lifeless with nothing important transpiring. Giltedged securities were not much in demand but the undertone was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 30

Previous closing	11.50
To-day's opening	11.50
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	11.46
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, July 30.

Previous closing	6.21
To-day's opening	6.18
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.19
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 216/8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 30

The market was quiet and featureless with traders adopting a waiting attitude pending the announcement of the new loan, the delay with regard to which is causing lack of initiative. Consequently movements were very narrow with better advices from abroad tending to keep in check any fall.

Trading in October commenced at 11.50 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Trading was rather dull and colourless with nothing in the day's news to stir prevailing lethargy and operators were little disposed to enter into fresh commitments.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.46 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 30.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(11.54/11.53) 11.50/11.50
December	(11.43/11.43) 11.37/11.36
January	(11.41/11.41) 11.34/11.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 30

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July	(6.59) 6.56
American October	(6.21) 6.18
Egyptian July	(7.92) 7.89
Egyptian October	(7.81) 7.78

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 30

Broach New A-M. moved between Rs. 216-8 and Rs. 217 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m was Rs 217 with New York futures about 2 points up.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 29-7-35	4447000	7746000
Receipts Yesterday 29-7-35	9000	13000
Exports to date 29-7-35	5029000	7647000
Stock at Ports 26-7-35	1081000	2473000
Stock Interior Towns 26-7-35	1133000	1153000
Stock Liverpool 26-7-35	607000	966000
Visible Supply 26-7-35	3185000	5306000
Quantity in sight 26-7-35	8180000	12215000
Quantity out of sight 26-7-35	10313000	13402000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 30

Castorseeds:—

September delivery: Opening Rs. 35/2; Highest Rs. 35/6/6; Lowest Rs. 35/1/6; At 5 p.m. Rs. 35/2

May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/10/6; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/10/4 1/2

Groundnut seeds:—

August delivery: Opening Rs. 39/12; Highest Rs. 40/1/6; Lowest Rs. 39/9/6; At 5 p.m. 39/11/6

February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/12/3; Highest Rs. 6/12/9; Lowest Rs. 6/11/3; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/11/4 1/2

Cottonseeds:—

September delivery: Opening Rs. 24; Highest Rs. 24/4/6; At 5 p.m. Rs. 24/3

January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/15/3, Highest Rs. 2/15/10 1/2; At 5 p.m. Rs. 2/15/3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 30

Previous closing	4.96 1/8
To-day's opening	4.96 1/8
To-day's closing	4.96

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 30

Previous closing	4.96 3/16
To-day's opening	4.96 1/8
To-day's closing	4.96 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 30

Previous closing	75.07
To-day's opening	75.06
To-day's closing	74.97
Difference	—.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 30

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96-1/8 and then eased to 4.95-15/16 subsequently again improving to 4.96-1/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.96 1/16

Franc opened at 75.06 and then fell to 75.01 with small subsequent fluctuations.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.97.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 30

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	30 3/16d.	30 3/16d.
Forward	30 1/4d.	30 1/4d

LONDON GOLD

London, July 30

Gold per ounce (£7-0-7) £7-0-5

DISCOUNTS

London, July 30

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 30

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1/6 1/8) 1/6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 7/8) 5.66
New York on Bombay	(37.50; 37.52
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 1/4) 0.93 3/16
London on Shanghai	(1-6 1/8) 1 6
London on Milan	(60.43) 60.46
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 30

Silver opened steady at Rs. 70/14, 71/2 and 71/8. The market showed some slight activity but the enquiry on the whole was rather limited in the absence of any important developments abroad. Some slight improvement on scattered buying influenced by steadier London advices was recorded. Prices closed steady at Rs. 70/14, 71/1 and 71/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/12 and 34/13/6. The market displayed very quiet tone with some sporadic selling and prices moving in a very narrow margin closed steady at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/12/3 and 34/13/3.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Unattractive But Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, July 30

Jutes ruled easier due to the lack of buying power and outside support, but only limited business resulted. Coals showed little alterations. Teas were kept steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no special importance.

Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations: Government securities: 3 per cent New Loan 1951/54 97; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 94/14; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/8 small lots; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 106/8 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 117/13; 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1938/40 108/4 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 100/7 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank of India 124/8.

Railways: Bukhtiarpur Bihar Lt 61; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (rebate) 91/8.

Coals: Daoli 5/6; New Beerbhoom 12/14.

Jutes: Agarpara 26/8; Anglo India 460/8; Birla pref 115/8; Clive 29/1; Gourepore 697 small lot; Howrah 53/9; Hukumchand 13; India 367; Kamarhatty 554; Kanknarrah 490/8; Kinnison 658/8 small lots; Lawrence 500; National 23/1; New Central 348; Nuddea 57; Orient 190 small lot; Union 486/8.

Miscellaneous: Muttra Elec 9/8 ex div small lot; Rawalpindi Elec 21 cum rights; Indian Iron and Steel 7/9;

Sugars: Carew and Co 21/8 small lots; New Savan 12

Teas: East India 10/8; Naga Hill 18/8

Debentures: 5 per cent 1914/64 Clive Buildings 104/8.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 30

Liverpool wheat opened easy, October at 62-3/8 and December 61-3/8. Trading was quite inactive in the absence of any stimulating advices from outside.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 30

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.91-3/4. Prices declined on commission house selling and liquidation influenced by better weather reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 30

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£233 3/4 buyers £234 sellers Steady) £233 3/4 buyers £234 sellers Steady

Linseed (£15 3/16 buyers. No sellers. Steady) £15 buyers £15 3/16 sellers. Easier.

Electrolytic Copper (£34 1/2 to £35) £34 1/2 to £35

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

August September New Crop (£8 11/16) £18 1/2 sellers.

Dunlop August (£22 3/4) £22 3/4

Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 11/16 paid and buyers) 5 3/4 paid and buyers

Forward (5 13/16 paid and buyers) 5 7/8 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£9 5/8 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal August (£14 1/16 sellers) £14 1/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, July 30

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 12 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 12 6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 12 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 30

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 4 6
Wheat May	4 8 9
Linseed September	6 12 3
Linseed May	7 0 3

The tone was quiet

LONDON SHARE QUOTATION

Bombay, July 30

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	£2 17 9
London Tin Corporation	0 7 9
Turner and Newall	2 15 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 16 3
Attock Oil	0 8 9
Associated Portland Cement	2 15 0
Electric Supply Corporation	5 3 9
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 5 0
Beira Railways	1 1 6
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 18 0
Marconi International Marine	1 12 6
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co	3 14 6
General Electric Ord.	2 17 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 12 6
L. M. and S. Rly. 4 per cent Pref.	85 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America	dol3.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 10 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1 10 6
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 1 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 2 7½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 9.77% p.a.

Market steady but business restricted.

Buying Interest Revived In Industrial Shares

WHEAT WEAK OWING TO BEARISH WEATHER REPORT

Heavy Profit Taking In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 30.

On the Stock Exchange some buying interest was revived in certain industrials and quite a good number of features appeared but practically in all other sections, business was very quiet.

In commodities wheat weakened owing to bearish weather reports. Moreover the sentiment was depressed due to continued offers of Russian wheat in Liverpool.

Wall Street opened steady and trading was active but later there was rather heavy profit taking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 30

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, July 22,	£98 1/4
Tuesday, July 23,	£98
Wednesday, July 24,	£97 3/4
Thursday, July 25,	£97 1/2
Friday, July 26,	£97 1/2
Monday, July 29	£97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 30

3-30 p.m.

Markets were generally quiet but the undertone was favourable. Giltedgeds were quiet but firm. Industrials generally were steady with some good features. Internationals were firm but business was only moderate.

SILVER CABLE.

Bombay, July 30

The following cable information was received from London to-night

"China sold. America bought. Market steady."

"Market very quiet. America buyer at fixed rate."

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 7/8) £111 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 1/2) £119 1/4

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-7 1/2) 22-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4 4 1/4

Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 1/2

Musical Industries (26-7 1/2) 27-0

Pinchin Johnson (41-9) 41-9

Imperial Chemical (35-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (110-1 1/2) 110-1 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£79) £79 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (42-7 1/2) 43-1 1/2

University Ordinary (29-9) 29-9

Ford Motors (35-6) 35-6

Cable Wires (£7 1/2, £7 1/2

British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0

Camera A (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-7 1/2) 140-0

P and O S N Company Defd (17-10 1/2) 17-10 1/2

Distillers (93-0) 93-0

Bred and Dyers (9-3) 9-3

British Celanese (14-9) 14-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (63-3) 63-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (54-6) 55-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9

Western Limited Ordinary (14-7 1/2) 15-0

Inter Nickels (£28 1/8) £28 1/2

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 30

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 5/8) £98 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1938/68 (£117) £117

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9

Donaro Tea (41-3) 40-0

Empire of Indian and Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£14) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 22-9

Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6

Burma Corporation (9-3) 9-3

Rio Tintos (£16 1/4) £16 1/4

East Rand Proprietor (49-9) 49-9

Rand Mines (158-9) 158-9

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (267-6) 268-9

Goddar New (205-0) 202-6

Moddar New (7-4 1/2) 7-3-9

Sub Nigel (255-0) 256-3

Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 41-10 1/2

Union Corporation (168-9) 168-9

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 39-4 1/2

Anglo Iranian (58-9) 59-4 1/2

Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 79-4 1/2

Mexican Eagle (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2

Shell Transport (71-3) 72-6

Royal Dutch (25 7/8) 25 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50 1/2) £50

L M Ford (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 3/8

Southern Dutch (£21) £21

London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2

London Board G Stock (£98) £98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 30

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 38 3/8) dol 38 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/2) dol 16 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 42 1/2) dol 43 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 95 1/8) dol 100 3/4

HEAVY RAINS IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, July 30.

Nagpur is having continuous rain for the last 48 hours.—United Press.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 30.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 July Sept.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-March

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8

Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 this year

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Jan-Apr.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 270 1/2

Banks selling T T 268 1/2

Banks buying T T 265 3/4

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 563

Banks buying D D 573

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 1/8

Banks buying T T 79

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 142

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 102 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 91

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 4.96 1/4 29th inst.

Hongkong/London 2/1 1/2 30th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/6 30th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 5/32 30th inst.

London/Paris 75.07 29th inst.

London/Belgium 29.32 29th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.17 1/2 29th inst

London/Italy 60.56 29th inst.

London/Berlin 12.29 29th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 29th inst.

London/New York 4.96 3/16 29th inst

London/Amsterdam 7.31 3/4 29th inst

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-0-5 1/2 27th inst. £7-0-7 29th inst.

Silver London Ready 30 3/8 27th inst 30 3/16 29th inst.

Silver London Forward 30 1/2 27th inst. 30 1/4 29th inst.

Silver New York Ready 68 27th inst 68 29th inst.

LondonDiscounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 27th inst. 5/8 per cent 29th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 27th inst 7/8 per cent 29th inst.

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 Mos 2 per cent

6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent

Tone: Easy.

It is understood the University Staff Club, Allahabad, has decided to give an "At-Home" to the new Knights created among the Allahabad University Staff in this year's King's Birthday Honours List. It is likely to be held on August 10, 1935 if that date suits Sir J. C. Weir and Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT HANDICAPS TRADE

Bombay Merchants Urge Upon Government To Postpone Enforcement Of New Rules, Pending Agreement

A mass meeting of merchants and traders of Bombay was held at Dana Bunder, Mandvi on Tuesday night, to register their objections against the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 1932, and Rules thereunder.

A resolution urging the Government to postpone at least for some time giving effect to the Act and the rules, so that during the interval a working arrangement could be arrived at, was unanimously passed.

Seth Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji presided.

In explaining the objects of the meeting, the President said that attempts were made to have the defects remedied, which were found to be hampering the business of the merchants. But nothing was done in the matter, though representation was made to the Government.

The principle underlying the Act was acceptable to one and all, but at the same time, the difficulties of the traders under the Act should also be taken into consideration. Now the occasion had arisen, when the merchants should take concerted action, so that their disabilities might be removed as far as this Act was concerned. If the Government could postpone the enforcement of the rules under the Act for two or three months, a working arrangement could be arrived at, between the representatives of Trade and Commerce and the Government.

Mr. Mathradas Kanji Mattani observed that just as the Government desired that the interests of the producers should be protected by the adoption of standard measures, the traders also should be given proper facilities for carrying on their trade without hindrance.

Seth Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo said this Act was introduced in 1932, and the rules were being enforced at present. He explained the hardships to which the petty traders would be subjected, as they would have hereafter to go in for standardised measures and weights. He asked the audience to imagine the condition of the vegetable sellers, who might have to go in for weights costing 4 to 5 rupees, where as formerly, they could obtain the weights for a few annas.

In addition, the shape and size of the standardised weights did not suit the convenience of traders in their daily business.

HANDICAP TO TRADE

After a number of speakers addressed the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"This public meeting of the Wholesale and Retail Merchants and Traders of Bombay, while recognising the principle underlying the Bombay Weights and Measures Act 1932, regarding the Standardisation and the Public Regulation of such weights and measures, declares its strong and many objections against certain sections of the Act as also against the Rules framed thereunder.

This meeting is strongly of opinion that the practical difficulties in the administration of the Act and the Rules thereunder would entail serious hardship upon the merchants and traders and will involve these classes in considerable and needless expenditure which would mean a heavy handicap upon the mercantile community as a whole.

This meeting earnestly pray Government to postpone at least for some time giving effect to the said Act and the Rules thereunder during which time this meeting hopes that the representatives of trade and commerce and the Government will be able to come to a working arrangement satisfactory to both the sides and for that purpose the meeting appoints a Committee consisting of the Chairman of this meeting and a representative of each Commercial Association under whose auspices this meeting has been called to go further in the matter.

This meeting authorises the Chairman to forward copies of the Resolutions to the Government of Bombay and the Authorities concerned."

FIRST WOMAN MAGISTRATE IN JALGAON

Mrs. Anandibai Shirke Appointed With Second Class Powers

JALGAON. (By Mail).

Mrs. Anandibai Shirke, wife of Mr. Shirke, the Administrative Officer of the District Local Board, has been appointed the first woman Honorary Magistrate in Jalgaon with second class powers. Mrs. Shirke is a well-known Marathi writer of repute and is a champion of the women's cause. This is the first time that a woman has been appointed as Hon. Magistrate in Jalgaon.—A.P.

ELIMINATE VIRUS OF COMMUNALISM

Masses Must Be Organised On Economic Lines,

LYALLPUR, July 29.

"There was one and only one solution of the communal problem, viz., the attention of the masses should be diverted to the economical problems instead of communal problems". Thus declared Prof. Brij Narain addressing a public meeting held at the Dusserah Grounds under the auspices of the Socialist Party with Mr. Charn Singh in the chair.

Proceeding the Professor said that every problem that engaged our attention was an economical problem, and this problem has no distinction between religion, caste or creed. He concluded by saying that to eliminate the virus of communalism from our body politic, it was necessary that we should organise the masses on economical lines.—United Press.

MARATHA HOSTEL FOR BARODA

Prince Pratapsingh Performs Opening Ceremony

BARODA. (By Mail).

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new building designed to be the Boarding House for students of the Maratha community was performed this week by Prince Pratapsingh Raje, the Heir-apparent of Baroda, before a large public gathering in which all the prominent Maratha officers and citizens of Baroda were present. The proposed building was named "The Sayaji" Boarding House after H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar and the site selected is behind the Indumati Palace, which faces the Laxmi Vilas Palace compound. The estimated cost at present is Rs. 16,000 and it was declared that the opening ceremony of the same would be performed at the hands of the Maharaja himself at the time of His Highness' Diamond Jubilee.

In his speech the Prince referred to the deplorable want of a Hostel for boys of the Maratha caste which emphasised the need of the construction of the present building.—A. P.

NO POLITICS FOR SERVANTS

"Good Conduct" Rules Create Flutter Among Hyderabad Municipal Employees

HYDERABAD, (Sind), July 30.

Considerable flutter has been created over the reported "Good Conduct" rules issued by the Government of Bombay and enforced by the Hyderabad Municipality on its officers and servants.

It is gathered that according to the rules no officer or servant of the Municipality can take part in or subscribe in the aid of any political movement relating to the Indian affairs.

A clause, it is understood lays down that where there is room for doubt as to whether any action which any officer or servant proposes to take will contravene this rule, he shall refer the matter to the Collector of the district through the President of the Board and thereafter shall act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the Collector.—United Press.

GODHRA'S PROTEST AGAINST WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT

DOHAD, July 30.

Great resentment is felt among the business community of the Panchmaha's over the Government's Weights and Measures Act. Yesterday a protest meeting was held here. To-morrow public protest meeting will be held throughout the district.

The Tilak anniversary and the Anti-War demonstration meeting will be held on August 1 under the auspices of the local Congress Committee.

Absence Of Buying In N. Y. Cotton

Crop Estimates Raised To 11 3/4 Million Bales

MARKET AWAITING COTTON LOAN

Less Inclination To Buy

BOMBAY, July 30.

On Monday the New York Cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables and favourite crop reports. Operators were extremely nervous and buyers in the Chicago market were indifferent. "The list was determined to remain firm, asserted the stock exchange after all of which, wheat lost about 1 cent per bushel, cotton decline 10 points and the stock market triumphantly advanced up to 2 dollers.

Heavy profit taking and very erratic business characterised proceedings on the Chicago market. While prices on the cotton market declined very easily influenced by small orders either way. There was less selling pressure while buying was conspicuously absent. So far no announcement regarding loans on this Season's Cotton Crop was made and operators are anxiously awaiting it.

The American Cotton Crop is making a very satisfactory progress under favourable weather which is now experienced over the entire cotton belt. Private crop estimates are being raised to 11,750,000. The general sentiment continues bearish and there is more intimation to sell on advances than to buy on declines.

The New York Cotton market opened at a decline of 8 points with October 11.53 there was scattered buying which resulted in a recovery of 7 pounds from the opening level and October was quoted 11.60 which was the highest level for the day. At this level there was increase selling pressure which depressed prices by 15 points from the highest level and October was quoted 11.45 the lowest level for the day during the early part of the afternoon session. Towards the close there was a small recovery and the market closed at a net decline of 43 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points to 12.05 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices lost 10 points at 11.95 c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices on Monday with October 6.2. There was local switching otherwise the market was dull. There was lack of insentive and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range of 2 points the market closed unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.84d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at unchanged prices. At the close July was quoted 6.03 October 5.57 and January 5.47.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures closed 3 to 4 points down with Spot Cotton unchanged at 8.12. Upper futures were quiet and closed unchanged to 1 point lower while Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points at 7.42d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and Sakels futures closed 7 to 3 points up and Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 6 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y.—October highest 11.60—01 (10-19 a.m.), lowest 11.45—16 (1-56 p.m.).

Liverpool.—October highest 6.22 plus 01, lowest 6.20—01.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Our crop estimate is 11,750,000 bales. Acreage 28,500,000. Condition 73.6 per cent. and yield per acre 197.2 pounds. Market affected more by absence of buying than pressure to sell. Hedging is only moderate. We continue to favour selling on bulges.

Copper:—New York December 6.92.

Rubber:—No. 11 New York September 11.98.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co., New York cable:—

Little pressure to sell but poor support resulting from political uncertainty and favourable crop accounts. Trading market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Artificial position continues causing scarcity of contracts. Crop outlook steadily improving. Consider loan certain this crop minimum 11 cents. Would sell on advances.

New York.—Market continues quiet ranging within narrow limits awaiting loan news.

New York.—Crop accounts continue favourable. Loan yet to be reported.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:

America:—Cloth Sales continue below current curtailed production practically all Divisions, buyers unwilling to operate due to Processing Tax, Crop Report and Crop Loan uncertainties.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

More Southern selling; Awaiting Loan and Crop Estimates.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 29.

October	11.50—11
December	11.37—11
January	11.35—10
March	11.28—13
May	11.26—10
July, ...	11.23—08
Middling Spot	12.05—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 29.

October	11.44—11
December	11.34—06
January	11.33—06
Middling Spot	11.95—10

NEW YORK.
New York, July 29.

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
October	11.59
December	11.48
January	11.45
New York Noon Call—	
October	11.59
December	11.47
January	11.43

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 29.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	9,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent.	3 000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 29.

	To day's 10-12 a m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
July		6.59
August		6.41
September ..		6.30+01
October	6.21	6.21
November		6.12
December		6.09
January	6.06	6.06
February		6.05
March		6.04
April		6.02
May		6.01
June		5.98—01
July		5.96—01
Middling Spot ..		6.84—02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 29.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
July 1935	7.89
October 1935	7.79
November 1935	7.80
January 1936	7.76
March 1936	7.74
May 1936	7.73
July 1936	7.72
F. G. F Spot	8.12

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 29.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)..	5.86
Fine (Good Staple) ..	6.01
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.16
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.94
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	6.09
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.24
Bengal—	
Good	4.01
Fully Good	4.11
Fine	4.23
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.15
Fine	4.25
Superfine	4.35

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 29.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-3/4 sellers.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Thundershowers.

CENTRAL:—General:—Generally fair.

WEST:—Generally cloudy.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

NEW YORK. July 29.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer. Forn Power Com.	5
Amer Forn Power 7 p.c. P.	33
Electric Bond Common	9-3/4
Electric Bond dol. 5 Pdd.	58
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	67
Columbia Gas	8
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	74
American Tel. and Tel.	132
Western Union Telg.	42
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeaks and Ohio	46
New York Central	20-1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	13
Erie R. R.	10
Pennsylvania R. R.	26-1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	107
Great North Pfd.	21-1/2
Hiram Walker	27
Amr. Tobacco B.	100
Canadian Pacific	10
Amr. Roling Mill	24
Western Elect. Inst.	18
Bethelehem Steel	38
United States Steel	43-1/2
Americran Smelting	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	28-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	16-1/4
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	58
International Harvester	53
Ford Motors of Canada A.	28
General Motor	38-1/2
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	30
St. Oil of N. J.	46
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	12-3/4
Plymouth Oil	9
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	29-1/4
Sun Life of Canada	415
Celanese Corp of Amr.	27
General Foods	37
National Dairy	16
Du Pont de Nemours	107
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c.	70

Closing strong. Rails firm. Washington predicts an expansion of business in September. Early adjournment of Congress sentiment grows despite Roosevelts insistence on pending legislation. Total business 1 3/4 million.

EXTENSIVE COVERING IN SECURITIES

Bombay, July 30

Those operators who sold heavily yesterday 3 1/2 per cent paper and depressed prices to Rs. 94/4, were freely covering to-day. The market being oversold prices recorded a sharp rise to Rs. 95/2/6.

Business in New Loan was done today at a premium of annas nine in private.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 29.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent,..	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	85-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	106-7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	119-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	117-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	106
National Bank of India ..	42-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON METALS.
London, July 29.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/2
Yellow Metal	37-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	232-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 29.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels July sellers 25/3.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels July sellers 24/3

South Australian (wheat) Parcels : nominal

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 29

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta July/Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/3

C & F Bombay :—
July/Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/0

C & F Karachi —
July/Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/0

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, July 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9-3/4.

SEEDS.
London, July 29.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton : July sellers £9-16-3.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers £11-13 9.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers £12-2-6

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton July/Aug sellers £13 10 0.

Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton, July/Aug sellers £12-12 6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 30.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 216 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 215/8 on scattered liquidation. Later on the market was steady with covering by Bazar operators.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points. There was scattered business in the local market and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	229 4 0
Broach A/M	216 8 0
Oomra D/J	195 4 0
Bengal D/J	138 8 0

SPOT RATES

Superfine 240
Fine 237
Fully Good 233
Good 228

Yesterday delivery orders were issued of 150 bales of July-August Vaida.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, July 30.

	Extra Epr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal—				
U. P. ...	152	147	143	140
Panjab ...	152	147	143	140
Rajputana ...	154	149	145	142
Oomra No. 3	212	209	205	201 ...
C. P. No. 1	228	225	221	217 ...
C. P. No. 2	219	216	212	208 ...
Broach No. 2 ...	240	237	233	228
Punjab-Ame. ...	262	259	255	250
Surat ...	312	309	305	300
Rajpipla ...	312	309	305	300
Navsari ...	317	314	310	305

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, July 30

61 Moon Mills Belapur 207 1/2
48 Langley Co., Muri Road 218
75 Narsey Nagsey Hansi 5 1/2 on
75 Narsey Nagsey Porbandar 220
73 Narsey Nagsey Manavadar 207
100 Narsey Nagsey Belanganj 144
50 Don Mills Rampura 130
185 N Fatehali Kekri 139 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 30.

Bengal Superfine	155/156
Bengal Fine	148/150
Bengal F.G.	144/146
Sindh-Punjab Fine	148/150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	143/145
Wardha-Hingt	216/217
Nagpur Savner	218/219
Pundhurna	206/207
Yeotmal	206/207
Arvi	204/205
Ellichpur	202/203
Berar	200/201
Khamgaon	202/203
Mulkapur	198/199
Khandesh	198/199
Jalna/Sailu	198/199
Burwah Sanavad	201/202
Broach Fine	234/235
Punjab/American	259/264
Punjab/American mix	244/249
Cambodia	304/314
Miraj/Sangli	254/259
Compta Good	259/264
Bagalkot	254/259
Kampala	349
Busoga	347
Jinja	339/341
Mauza	319/324

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	62	253,576
Central India ...		109,373
Barsi and Nagar ...		108,655
Hyderabad-Gaorani	84	46,791
Berar	38	403,436
Central Provinces	135	96,078
Total Oomras	319	1,017,909
Dholera ...		194,532
N.-W. Provinces ...		34,852
Rajputana	47	49,991
Sind-Punjab	957	328,100
Broach ...		131,849
Coompta and Dharwar	55	90,866
Westerns-Northerns	217	71,637
Cocoanada ...		433
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	450	80,509
Persian ...		2,644
American ...		74,754
Egyptian and African	120	367,025
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...		1,155
Total	2,163	2,446,086

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 25th July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,278	387,843
Japan and China	3,487	1,118,351
Coast Ports	217	29,456
Up-country by Rail ...		274,374
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan ...		13,718
Total	4,982	1,823,742

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL
Bombay, July 30

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31-6-3
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-7-6
Standard Copper 3 months £31-15-0
Electrolytic copper £35
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 1/2 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 80
Copper sheets Rs. 35
Copper Ashe Rs. 35/8
Tone: Firm

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 30.

	Cwts.
Wheat ...	17,488
Linseed ...	963
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	88
Gingellyseed ...	287
Poppyseed ...	3
Groundnuts ...	1,950
Castorseed ...	1,340
Rice ...	16,414
Cotton ...	190
Mowraseed ...	521
Gram ...	122
Joowar ...	155
Bajree ...	1,223
	Tons.
Coal ...	627

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 30.

About four parties were unable to meet their liabilities in the last silver settlement and the amount involved is estimated about Rs. 7 lacs. As compared with the total amount of rupees four crores of the settlement, the amount involved considered small and the market took no notice.

To-day both silver and gold rings were dull and featureless. There was utter absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	70 15 0
Shravan delivery	71 2 0
Bhadarva delivery	71 7 0
Ready gold	34 11 9
Shravan delivery	34 12 6
Bhadarva delivery	34 13 6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES
Montreal, July 29.

July	67.95—15
September	68.10
December	68.50—40

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 29.

Market is steady.

Spot	30.3/16
Forward	30-1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 29.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7/0/7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 29.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 7/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimate

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co., New York estimate:—

Our crop estimate is 11,750,000 bales, acreage 28,500,000, condition 73.6 per cent. and yield per acre 197.2 pounds.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 29.

Broach J/A. Op. 230 3/4; Highest 231 1/4; Lowest 230 1/4; Closing 230 1/4

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 216 1/2; Highest 217 3/4; Lowest 216 1/4; Closing 217.

Oomra D/J. Op. 195; Highest 195 1/2; Lowest 195; Closing 195 1/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 139 1/4; Highest 139 3/4; Lowest 139 1/4; Closing 139 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 27 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-35) Rs. 8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 27th July	1,943
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	2,443,891
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,389,641
Increase	54,250

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool :—
October 125 December 114 January 110 March 113 May 109 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/8

Bombay—Liverpool :—
Broach J/A. 229/4—Liverpool July 6.55 Rs. 56 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Broach A/M. 1936 216—Liverpool May 1936 5.97 Rs. 44 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York :—
Broach A/M. 1936 216—New York May 11.26 Rs. 36 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/8.

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 29.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Aug. sellers 22/4-1/2.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. : Jan/April sellers 22/3

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 29

T. T. London on :—

New York closing rate..	4.96-3/16
Paris	75.07
Berlin	12.29
Madrid	36.21
Amsterdam	7.31-3/4
Brussels	29.32
Milan	60.56
Berne	15.17-1/2
Prague	119.56

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.
London, July 29.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan 85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 3/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 117
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 1/2
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 1/8
3 per cent India Sterling Loan New 9/8 prem.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 7/8

Urgent Short Interest Covered In Shares

Scattered Realising In Steel Shares

ABSENCE OF OUTSIDE SUPPORT

BOMBAY, July 30.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and there was disposition to enter into fresh risks.

Recent covering has weakened the technical situation and in the absence of any important outside support, the market is likely to be narrow trading affair for some time. The long outlook is obscure and disturbing as old bulls are not inclined to buy.

The usual month-end squarring up of open business has resulted in a steady rise in prices mainly due to short covering. Money market is easy and the industrial outlook is encouraging, but there is utter absence of any professional lead which is likely to result in moderate recessions from time to time. If prices advance further, in the near future, it will be advisable to secure profits with a view to replace on declines.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 613|- and after declining to Rs. 610|- prices advanced to Rs. 621|- on short covering. At this level there was absence of any support and prices eased off to the previous closing level where the session ended. Ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 146|4 and Rs. 145|-. Tata Power were fairly active and after opening at Rs. 1,603|- rose to Rs. 1,625 and closed at Rs. 1,620.

Cement and Mill shares were quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, July 30.

100 Ahm. Advance	290 0
500 Bom. Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	797 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	254 6
100 Central India	290 0
100 Colaba	136 4
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	360 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100 Finlay	104 6
100 Gokak	191 4
1000 Hindustan	1655 0
100 Indore	61 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	72 8
100 Kohinoor	195 0
250 Laxmi	660 0
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	797 8
250 Model	52 8
50 Mysore	100 0
200 New Great	136 4
100 Oosmanshahi	52 8
100 Phoenix	300 0
25 Sassoon Silk	37 8
1000 Sholapur	2275 0
50 Simplex	74 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, July 30.

Century 255 254/6
Bom. Dyeing 794 793 795 790 797 793 797/8
Kohinoor 193 195
Central India 291 290 291 290
New Great 135 133 135
Simplex 73 74/6
Swadeshi 163 164
Bundi 36/2 35/14 36 35/14 36
I. Cement 453 450 452 453/12
Punjab 26/2 26/6 26/2
Shahabad 490 489 490 489/6
Andhra 1737 1742 1738 1743 1737
Tata Hydro 178/12
Tata Power 1616 1625 1616 1622 1617 1620
Tram Ord. 148/13 148/2
S. Steel Dfd. 615 612 616 611 620 616 617 615
T. Steel Ord. 145/12 145 145/8 146/12 146 145/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 149/12 150 149/12
Bellapur 332 333 331 332 331 331/14
B. Steam 303/12
B. Burma 343 345

100 Swadeshi	164 6
100 Swan	81 4
25 Tata	9 0
500 Vishnu	1330 0
1000 Western	850 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	101 8
25-50 Central	38 4
500 Imperial	1500 0
125-500 Im. Con.	377 8
50-100 India	121 0
5 Union	5 5
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	30 0
70 Gwalior	126 4
160 Indian	453 12
40 Katni Def.	1855 0
100 Katni Ord.	418 2
75 Okha	250 0
10 Punjab	26 2
100 Shahabad	489 6
70 United	120 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	12 4
15-75 New India	43 6
200 Oriental	4400 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 2
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1737 8
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	148 2
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 6
100 Karachi	229 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	178 12
1000 Tata Power	1,620 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100 Amr. Patty	122 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 30.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/14/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/15/0
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/10
4 per cent 1943 106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 100/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 100/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
4 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B. L. T. 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/8/6 and improved to Rs. 94/15 on short covering. The undertone of the market was good.

DEALING IN RESERVE BANK SHARES

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have allowed dealings for ready delivery contracts in the shares of the Reserve Bank in lots of 5 shares from 1st August 1935.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 30th day of July 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36	July-Aug 1935.
10-30 Rs. 216/4	229/12
12-30 Rs. 216/4	229/12
2-30 Rs. 216/8	230
4-30 Rs. 216/8	230
April-May.	July-Aug.
Highest 216/12	230/4
Lowest 215/8	229

100 C. Province	87 4
100 Dhond Baramati	97 8
100 Gujarat	73 4
100 Mandra Bhon	92 0
100 Pachora Jamner	94 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500 Tapty Valley	776 4
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	29 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	615 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	145 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	153 2
50 Belapur Sugar	331 14
250 Bombay Steam	303 12
125 Bombay Burma	345 0
50 Bombay Burma Conty	107 8
ssh. Br. B. Petrol	3 0
50 Bombay Telephone	110 0
100 Indian Bleaching	117 8
100 Ind. Defd.	515 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	495 0
1000 Port Canning	607 8
15 Scindia	12 6
30 Premier Construction	82 4
25 Tata Oil	17 12
PREFERENCE.	
7 p c Andhra Valley	1355 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	292 8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	82 12
5 p.c. Central India	512 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	135 6
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1417 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149 12
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7 p.c. Vishnu	650 0

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J11

The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1935

National Leaders Assembled At Wardha

Flouting Of Indian Opinion?

SUBEDAR ON DELIMITATION INEQUITIES

"Ottawa Pact Has Brought Restriction On Exports To Italy And Germany"

CHAMBER WIDENS ELECTORATE FOR LEGISLATURE

"The recommendations of the Delimitation Committee, as far as they are known, must evoke the strongest protest from the Indian commercial community of Bombay. I will not say anything with regard to the wisdom or necessity of giving one seat each in the Council to the special interests, such as the Bombay Mill-owners' Association the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, and the East India Cotton Association. But with regard to the remaining seats, for commerce, viz., four seats it seems iniquitous that three of them should go to European interests represented by the Bombay Chamber and the Trades Association, and only one should be given to this Chamber, representing general interests of Indian business. And this is called the "Reformed Constitution", about which we are expected to wax enthusiastic!

QUESTION OF SELF-RESPECT.

"I will not deal with the fundamental principle, whether non-Indian commerce should have any place at all in the Councils of India, though it is permissible to point out that there is no case known to me of non-nationals receiving representation in the legislature of a country. But, when such representation becomes disproportionate and overwhelming with reference to similar representation to the commerce of the country itself, it is impossible, if the community have any self-respect, to sit quiet."

With these words, Mr. Manu Subedar, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber moved the adoption of the report of the second quarter of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at the meeting held on Tuesday evening.

Referring to the Trade Restrictions abroad, he said:

I desire to draw attention to the equity of the matter, which expressed briefly, is that, India has been selling her produce abroad and, with the price realised, paying for more British goods imported into India than that purchased by Britain. It was due to this factor that some of these countries have been obliged to place restrictions on India's exports to them. The preference to Britain, in spite of all official disclaimer, must be assumed to have something to do with the rigidity of the restrictions against Indian exports. It should be, therefore, fair not only for the Government of India, but for the Government of the United Kingdom, to secure just terms for Indian exports and imports.

OUTCOME OF OTTAWA.

I regard the restrictions against Indian exports in various countries, particularly in Germany and Italy as the direct outcome of the Ottawa Agreement and the policy underlined therein. It was an altogether unprovoked discrimination against goods of these countries entering India, and they were not slow to hit back. The form, which this attack has taken, has been to restrict exports from India to these countries by volume, and to permit them only under a license. The result has been that many Italian and German firms established in India, who were mere importers of machinery, chemicals and other things, have now begun to dabble in the export market and are tackling cotton, oil-seeds, spices and other items, with the result that Indian firms established in these trades for many years find their operations suddenly restricted.

UNIFORM WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Subedar then dwelt on the burning question of the day, viz.: the Weights and Measures Act, which has agitated the local tradesmen and said:

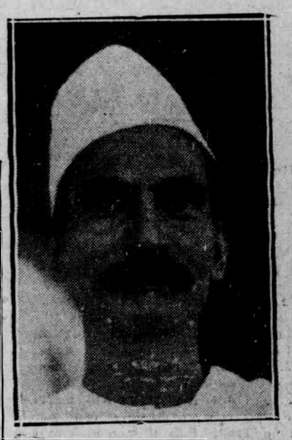
This Chamber has supported the idea of uniform weights and measures throughout India by an All-India Act, as the present confusion always worked against the poor man. It is gratifying that the Government of Bombay have proceeded in this direction and have passed the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932. The introduction of any such reform should be made with the greatest care so as to cause the least difficulty to the trade, while securing the object in view. The rules published by the Government of Bombay in this connection have elicited a lot of comment, much of which is justified, and many Associations affiliated to this Chamber were enabled to lead a deputation to the Minister, where these difficulties could be explained in detail. It is now hoped that the Government of Bombay will realise the importance of securing the fullest co-operation of the commercial community in a good measure of this kind and of justifying the various rules as suggested by this Association, until the necessity for further changes is proved by actual experience.

THIS IS "REFORMED CONSTITUTION"!

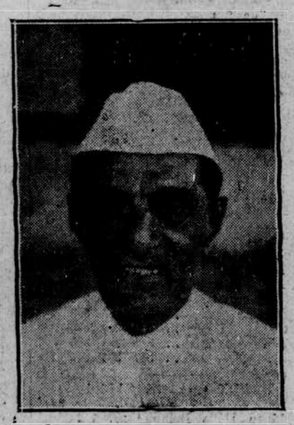
Coming to the question of Delimitation Committee, he said:

The recommendations of the Delimitation Committee, as far as they are known, must evoke the strongest protest from the Indian commercial community of Bombay. I will not say anything with regard to the wisdom or necessity of giving one seat each in the Council to the special interests, such as the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the Ahmedabad Mill-owners Association, and the East India Cotton Association. But with regard to the remaining seats for commerce, viz. four seats, it seems iniquitous that three of them should go to European interests represented by the Bombay Chamber and the Trades Association, and only one should be given to this Chamber, representing general interests of Indian business. And this is called the reformed constitution, about which we are expected to wax enthusiastic! I will not deal with the fundamental principle, whether non-Indian com-

(Continued on page 11.)



BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD.



MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

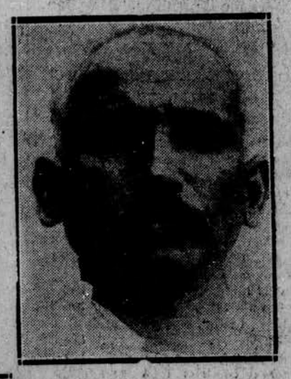
MR. GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

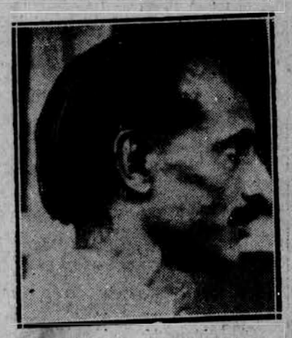
MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

MR. S. SATYAMURTHI.

SARDAR SARDUL SINGH.

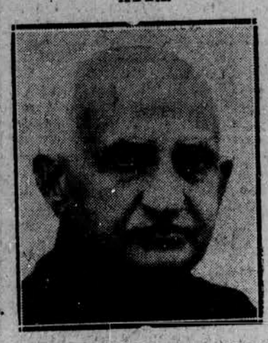


DR. PATTABHI SEETHARAMAYYA.

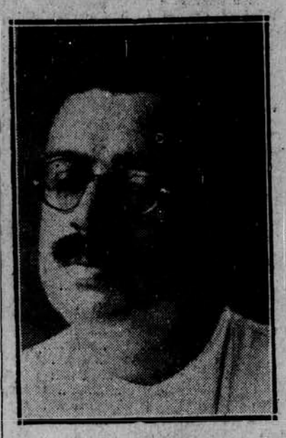


ACHARYA KIRPALANI.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL.



MR. BHULABHAI J. DESAI.



MR. JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM.

JOGIPET MERCHANTS' HARTAL

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, July 30.

Owing to their inability to pay enhanced taxes, several merchants of Jogipet town arrived here and submitted a memorial to Mr. T. J. Tasker, Revenue Member, requesting cancellation of enhanced taxes in view of they being involved in serious loss due to trade depression.

Since three days Jogipet is observing a hartal and all shops are closed.

"KESARI" EDITOR WINS APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 30.

The Sessions Judge of Nagpur, Mr. Shah, has set aside the conviction of Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Editor of the "Kesari," who, on a complaint by Dr. Khare, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 (out of which Rs. 500 were to be paid to the complainant) under Section 500 of the I. P. C. by the First Class Magistrate, Nagpur.

Messers. M. R. Bobbe, R. N. Padhye and H. N. Gokhale appeared on behalf of the "Kesari."

BOSE DECLINES ASSEMBLY SEAT

Mr. N. C. Chunder To Continue Membership Of Central Legislature

CALCUTTA, July 30.

At a meeting of the Bengal Congress Nationalist Party Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, on family and personal grounds, requested the Nationalist Party not to insist on his going to the Assembly.

His request was acceded and Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chunder who was elected to the Assembly on the understanding that he would make room for Mr. Bose when the latter was released, will now continue to be an Assembly Member.—United Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO SARAT BOSE

Calcutta Corporator's Move

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Corporation:—

"That the Corporation places on record its profound sense of satisfaction at the release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, a former Alderman of the Corporation, and that a civic address of welcome be presented to Mr. Bose at the Town Hall and upto Rs. 1,000 be sanctioned for the purpose."—United Press.

"Pandit" Orders Jewellers On Approval And Then Absconds

AJMER, July 28.

To be defrauded of jewellery and cloth valued at about Rs. 5,000 was the experience of the usually so shrewd business community.

About two months back an apparently full-fledged Pandit made his debut in a busy part of the town.

Soon he had built up a large clientele as somehow or other, word went round that he made readings of the future very accurately.

Finding the ground prepared, he had valuable articles forwarded to his residence on approval. Next morning he, his wife and servant had vanished from the place.

Enquiries at Jaipur and other neighbouring places have led to no result.—A.P.

VILLAGERS ATTACK POLICE PARTY

BARODA, July 30.

A clash between the police and the people is reported from Naldara, a village in Baroda State. It appears the excise police accompanied by the armed police raided the village at night in order to detect illicit manufacture of liquor.

Villagers gathered in a large number and attacked the Police party, which opened fire injuring one person. Subsequently police made several arrests.—A.P.

GURKHA RUNS AMOK

JACOBABAD, July 29.

A mild sensation was created in village Tol, when a Gurkha Chowkidar named Mohan ran amok, inflicting injuries on five Gurkhas his own kinsmen.

People collected on the scene and gave a hot chase after the assailant who after wreaking vengeance bolted.

He is absconding and the police have been informed of the occurrence.—United Press.

It is understood that the Government are considering the restoration of the Patna City Municipality and it is likely that the new elections may take place some time about April or May next year. The electoral roll is believed to be under preparation.

"PORTRAIT OF KING IN EVERY SCHOOL"

U. P. Government Circular Develops Intriguing Situation

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

An intriguing situation has developed in the Cawnpore Municipal Board, while the U. P. Government has issued circulars to the boards stating that "it is desirable that the spirit of loyalty for Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress, of which such striking demonstrations have recently been given throughout the province should continue to be inculcated and kept fresh in the minds of the children and students. It would be an admirable thing if every school throughout the province were to have on its walls worthy coloured portraits, adequately framed and glazed, of Their Majesties."

A member has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Education Committee of the Cawnpore board:

"With a view to keeping alive in the hearts of the future citizens of India the spirit of patriotism it now seems necessary that pictures of Mahatma Gandhi, that avatar of peace and non-violence be hung up in all the schools run by the municipality, and committee resolves to do so. The pictures will be presented by a philanthropist of Cawnpore."

COOLY'S MISTAKE

Woman Who Detrained With Another's Trunk Acquitted Of Theft

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, July 29.

Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, acquitted on Saturday last one Sundarabai Lalsing Patil of theft. She was alleged to have removed a trunk from the third class compartment of the Up Madras Mail on July 2 last. The complainant in the case was Mrs. Urmilabai Joshi, who discovered at Kalyan that her trunk was missing. Sundarabai was later arrested at Dombivli by the Kalyan Railway Police in that connection.

The defence was that the 'hamal" inadvertantly removed the trunk at Kalyan, when the accused got down and changed for an electric local train, as he wanted to go to Dombivli. The mistake was noticed after the train left Kalyan, so she took the trunk with her, and the same day she sent her relative to inform the station master at Dadar, where the Madras Mail had made a next halt.

FUSION OF DEMOCRATS & NATIONALISTS

Pandit Malaviya Not Aware Of Development

In connection with the reports regarding the fusion of the Democratic Party with the Congress Nationalist Party, it is understood that Pandit Malaviya does not know anything about the attempts that are being made for it, and has not given his consent to any such proposals.

DEAD BODY ON RAILWAY TRACK

PATNA, July 29.

Mystery surrounds the discovery of a dead body wrapped in a white cloth on the track by the railway lines near Dumra, a wayside station on the E. I. Railway main line between Kiul and Mokamah junction.

The railway police took charge of the body and are making enquiries. Further details are lacking.—United Press.

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